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Never Contented.

FIRST VOICE.

Oh, woe is me! so gross and fat,
Of flesh a great, unwieldy mass;
I would I were as lean as that
Thin fellow over there, alas!

SECOND VOICE.

Oh, what a skeleton am I,
With scarcely skin to hide my bones!
No wonder that I moan, and sigh
To be as fat as neighbor Jones!

IN UNISON.

Oh, what a wretched lot is mine,
And what a hideous thing to view!
No wonder at my state I pine!
Oh, would I were as { fat } as you!
{ lean }

—*Boston Transcript.*

Vale!

Oh, the swift years!
Pleasure, dismayed, beholds them hurry on;
And love, strong love, looks back through passionate tears;
Like the bright meteor that scarce appears,
Soon are they gone.

Oh, the fleet hours!
Why, what is man?—their puppet and their slave;
At first his fetters wreathing with fair flowers
Then galled and worn and robbed of all his powers,
Gaining a grave.

Vale! we cry,
Watching in youth the sweet June roses fall;
They bloom again—small matter it they die.
Ah! yes, they bloom; but can worms will lie,
Doubt not, in all.

Vale! The word
Later has smitten us with mortal pain;
Rung out the death-knell of dear hope, or stirred
The lips whose earthly voices may be heard
Never again.

Then does it wake
Sad recollections, haunting thoughts that grieve;
We know the cruel wound some farewells make,
We learn to dread the nothingness, the break
Parting may leave,

So the years run!
Vale! we soon must bid this brief estate;
But for that heritage which shall be won
When the freed soul with time itself has done
Trusting, we wait.

—*The Argosy.*

HIS REWARD.

"You are most unjust, Charles, and I know the Lord will one day sting your conscience for your cruelty, and your heartlessness toward that dear child."

The speaker was a comely lady of about fifty, tall, slim, and upright, and neatly clad in widow's weeds. Charles Pemberton, her eldest son, a handsome, stalwart young man of eight-and-twenty, whom she addressed, answered impatiently:

"Confound the boy, I wish he was dead."

He did not mean that; for he loved his little brother, and delighted to make him happy. But his mother had a fatal facility of tongue, and for the last three hours she had been attacking him on the subject with aggressive meekness. And now, out of his grief and his impatience, he flung forth those bitter words, angry with himself as he did so, and rose to leave the room, lest his overwrought temper should betray him further. His mother flung a parting shaft after him.

"You may have your wish sooner than you expect, Charles, and more than that. He will probably not trouble you many years, for he is very delicate; and I shall not outlive him very long. Then I suppose you will be happy."

Charles Pemberton saw the cambric prepared for the shower, and shuddering fled; whereupon Mrs. Pemberton retired to her bedroom to pray that her son's hard heart might be softened.

And then, from a curtained recess at one end of the room, there came a little boy of twelve, with blanched, serious face, half-parted lips, and wide dark eyes. Toward the close of Mrs. Pemberton's lecture he had entered the room, by an open window, unperceived, and, finding that he was the subject of the discourse, he had concealed himself. He had heard only the concluding words, and they chilled his very life-blood. He stood now with one hand clutching the curtain.

"So Charles wishes I was dead, does he? And mother thinks I am going to die? A piece hence. But I won't. I wonder what makes mother think I am going to die. Perhaps she only said it to aggravate Charles. Why should he wish I was dead? I thought he was fond of me;" and here he was nearly choked with a rising sob, which he gulped down with difficulty. "I wonder why—I'll ask him."

The next morning, after breakfast, his brother, who had forgotten the incident of the previous day, taking a ball, called out: "Get your bat, Teddy, and let's have half an hour's practice."

As they were walking down to the field Edward suddenly startled his brother by asking:

"Would it be any good to you if I was dead, Charles?"

"Good to me! Why, Teddy, what are you thinking of!"

"Well, yesterday you said you wished I was dead; and you wouldn't wish that if it would be no good to you, would you?"

Charles stopped abruptly, and said, with sternness: "Who told you that?"

"Nobody. I just came into the room as you said it, and you didn't see me. And ever since I have been wondering why."

Charles Pemberton flung away the bat and ball he was carrying, and clasped the boy in his arms, kissing him, and hugging him, like a girl with a new doll.

"Oh, Teddy, Teddy, Teddy," he said: "I wish my tongue had been torn out by the roots before I had said such a thing; but I didn't mean it, Teddy. You never thought I meant it, did you? Why, Teddy, I wouldn't lose you for all the world, my little playfellow, my brother. It isn't right for me to complain to you of mother and when I have just told you how it happened that I said those cruel words—that I didn't mean, didn't ever mean, you know for moment, Teddy—then you must forget all about it. I had told mother that I wanted to make a man of you, and that it was time you went to school, and learned to stick up for yourself; and then she said I was cruel to you, and that I didn't care for you, and lectured and scolded me all the afternoon, and then I forgot myself—which I ought not to have done, for I know it is only her love that makes her over-anxious—and I said those hateful words, that I never, never, never meant, Teddy."

"I thought you never could mean it, Charles," said the little fellow. He had borne up with wonderful stoicism till now, but the overwhelming sense of relief was too much for him, and he began to weep and sob convulsively. Shortly, he sprang up and clasped his brother's neck, saying:

"I'll go to school, Charlie, and I'll do just as you like, and you'll see if I won't be a man, and I'll win the Greek and Latin prizes, too, if I can; but you know I'm not clever, Charlie, so you mustn't be disappointed if I don't do that all at once, will you?"

"I'll trust you, Teddy, my boy, to do the best you can, and none of us can do more than that. I shall miss you sorely, Teddy, but there'll be jolly long holidays, you know, and we shall have pleasant times together then. And now come on and let's see how you'll guard your wicket. If you don't do me credit as a cricketer, I'll sit on you."

The poor lady's heart was very sore when her boy had gone, and she felt herself alone, and many and dread were the misgivings that darkened her mind. And Charles, too, felt himself alone.

Mrs. Pemberton's married life had been outwardly calm and uneventful; but she was out of sympathy with her husband, a man of easy, jovial temperament, who scarcely noticed her coldness, and never troubled himself about it; and she had sought consolation in religion. She had fallen under the influence of certain meek persons, who held that "the world," and things of the world, were forbidden to them. When her husband died, leaving her only a life-interest in a moderate property, and making his eldest son sole guardian of the boy, she had made some efforts to win over Charles to her views; but his honest, healthy nature, was absolutely impervious to these narrow notions; he was, according to the argon of her sect, "given up to a reprobate mind," and day by day the icy crust of reserve in which she lived became thicker and denser; and it was rendered more hard by the feeling of bitterness inspired by the provisions of her husband's will. Charles felt all this acutely. He tried to be, and he was, a good son, but all attempts at filial confidence were repulsed. The kind of fatalism which she had accepted made her bow with resignation to the will which had decreed the eternal perdition of her elder son, in common with that of the overwhelming majority of the human race; but with something of inconsistency she prayed with passionate earnestness that her younger son might be given to her, and might be gathered into the fold of the elect.

The boy throve at school. His health, now that he was freed from maternal coddling, improved rapidly. As was to be expected he did full justice to his brother's diligent coaching in athletics, and what no one had expected, he developed a wonderful faculty for mathematics. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the reports of his conduct and progress; and nothing brighter and more beautiful than the lad's healthy confidences with his brother in his happy holidays, when he described his school life and the young hopes and ambitions kindling within him.

When the term of Teddy's school life was drawing to a close the head master of the school strongly urged that he should go to Cambridge; and the lad himself, pleased with the idea, was encouraged in his desire by the fact that the dearest of his school friends had just entered there.

But this was an extension of the educational course which had not been contemplated. By the will of his father, only a very moderate sum had been assigned for the boy's education, and this had already been doubled by Charles out of his own limited means in order that he might have the advantages of a superior school. If he went to the university, the funds must come entirely from his elder brother, who would have to deny himself in many ways to arrange matters. And it was especially hard to do at this time, for the opportunity had just occurred of purchasing on advantageous terms some fields on which he had long looked with an eye of rational desire.

Mrs. Pemberton had been looking forward with hungry desire to the closing of the chapter of Teddy's school experience. He was still young and impressible, and she would have opportunities daily and hourly of guiding his thoughts in the only direction in which, according to her views, they could be profitably employed. Her nature, which hardened more and more to all the rest of the world, concentrated all its tenderness and affection on this boy; and her dearest hope on this side of the grave was, that it might be through her instrumentality that he should separate himself from the world, even as she had done. When, therefore, Charles announced to her his intention of sending the boy to Cambridge, it was to her a cruel and a bitter blow.

For a few moments she sat in silence, the gloom deepening on her face, and her heart growing icier than ever within her.

"It will not be with my will or with my consent," she said at length, "that he goes. But, I know my will and my wish have no weight with you, and that you delight to thwart them."

"Nay, mother," said he, mildly, "I am thinking only of Teddy's good. It would be far pleasant r for me to have him at home, but both Dr. Vardy and Mr. L'Oste have assured me that Teddy has remarkable abilities, and that he ought to go. The boy himself is eager to go; and I know he will distinguish himself, if honest work can bring him distinction."

"And what good," she flashed out, "will his distinction do him? 'Knowledge puffeth up,' and it shall vanish away. There is but one thing needful to know, and of that he is likely to learn little among gay and thoughtless youths, whose homes are all of this world. You are willing to gratify your own small and worldly ambition, by sacrificing the boy's only true interest."

"Mother," he pleaded, "I wish you would be a little more reasonable—"

"Ay, 'reason!'" she broke in. "Reason is the will-o'-the-wisp that leads you astray, not only to your own undoing, but that of others. You think yourself wise; and you may be wise in the ways of this world, but God has said, 'I will destroy the wisdom of the wise, I will bring to nothing the understanding of the prudent.'"

She was ready with quotations at every turn to justify herself, and to condemn her son. He would gladly have avoided giving her pain, had he known how to do so, but having made up his mind as to what was best for the lad, he did not shrink from carrying it out; and as he walked the fields alone, month after month, he was oppressed by a dull sorrow, which he was compelled to bear in utter solitude, for to no living soul would he complain of his mother. His only consolation was, that in his college career Teddy fully justified every expectation that had been formed of him.

His last long vacation had come, and he was to spend it with his old school chum, who had been his dearest friend also at college, but had left the university in the previous year. Turenne Jermyn was a young man whose friendship was worth having, clear-headed, soundhearted, of exuberant vitality. He had often heard from Teddy of "dear old Charlie," and in arranging for this long vacation an earnest invitation had been given that he should join them. It offered a tempting break in a dull, monotonous life, and was accepted.

Sir Frederick Jermyn's seat lay on the slope of a lovely Berkshire hill, shut round by woods, but overlooking a wide and charming landscape. As Charles Pemberton passed the lodge gates, and saw on either side the evidences of wealth and social station, he began to regret his acceptance, feeling that he would enter upon these unfamiliar surroundings so much above his own homelier state. The cordiality of his welcome, however, soon chased away these misgivings, and he had not been many hours at Wilmore Court before a new set of feelings took possession of his mind.

He had exchanged greetings with Sir Frederick, Turenne, and his brother, was reading, with their assistance, the noble view from the window, when he was suddenly conscious of another presence in the room, and turning beheld Miss Jermyn, concerning whom, curiously, Teddy in his letters had said nothing, but whose presence, as he thought, made of the hall a temple. Not that she was a beauty. A fair-haired girl, with large gray eyes and rather blunt features, there was nothing of classic grace about her; but in every line of her fair face there shone the light of a beautiful soul. There was a faint flush on her face, and two good little dimples marked her pleasant smile, as, looking straight into his face, with frank, clear eyes, she held out her hand to greet him, and made a captive of him forever.

"Your brother," she said, "is already one of the family, and he has made you so well known to us that I feel as though I were welcoming an old friend."

"Thank you very much," said he. "I hope I may yet be privileged to give you better reason for regarding me as such."

That night, as he sat in his room, long after the household was asleep, he could but ask him elf, with a beating heart, whether it were possible that there was in store for him a compensation for much weariness in his life hitherto, so immeasureably rich as the love of this girl. Was he too old to hope for such bliss? He was barely thirty-seven in years, and he was younger in that he had never been hackneyed in the ways of love, and his heart had never bowed to a meaner passion. When he descended next morning, there was the light of hope and love in his face.

"Why, Charlie," exclaimed Teddy, "how young you look! If you grow backward at this rate while you are at Wilmore Court, mother will hardly know which is which."

He watched Teddy and Lilian in frank and happy intercourse, and thought with delight that they were already as brother and sister. Her manner to him was confidential, almost affectionate He was sure of his ground; more and more sure each day until the very last, on the eve of which he sat in his bedroom, musing much, for he had determined that he would know his fate on the morrow.

There was a tap at the door.

"Come in," he cried, and, turning, saw his brother, with a brilliant flush on his face and a strange fire in his eyes.

"Charlie," said he, in a voice that quivered with some deep feeling. "I want to tell you something."

"Yes," said he, kindly, and scarcely noticing these signs of unusual emotion. "And I have, I think, something to tell you. What is your news?"

Teddy walked to the window, and stood there, looking out for a few seconds before he asked, speaking abruptly, and without turning:

"Charlie, what do you think of Lilian Jermyn?"

Had the boy then discovered his secret, and was he coming to urge him on the step on which he had already determined? His agitation was so great that he could scarcely find words to speak, but he began to answer slowly, in low tones:

"I should, perhaps, have spoken to you earlier, Teddy——"

The young man turned to him impulsively.

"Ah!" he exclaimed, "you have seen it all. I might have known that, dear old brother. Charlie, bless me, congratulate me, make much of me; she has promised to be my wife."

He had thrown his arms round his elder brother's neck in the old childish way, and was for a moment or so incoherent in his joy; he did not observe, or, if he did observe, attributed to a wrong cause his brother's emotion, though he felt in every fiber of his frame a thrill of grateful recognition as his brother kissed his forehead and said: "God bless you, Teddy, and make you worthy of such a treasure."

An hour later, as Teddy was leaving him, he said: "Oh, Charlie, there was something you were going to tell me. What was it?"

"Oh, that was a small matter, we will not mix it with your joy to-night."

Jamie's Good-Night.

At a late hour the other night a poor old man, weak with hunger and stiff with cold, entered the Central station to ask for lodgings. While he sat by the stove to get warm they heard him groan like one in distress, and the captain asked:

"Are you sick, or have you been hurt?"

"It is here," answered the old man, as he touched his breast. "It all came back to me an hour ago as I passed a window and saw a bit of a boy in his night gown. I would to God that I were dead!"

"What is it?" asked the captain as he sat down beside the man.

"It is the heart-ache—it is remorse," the old man answered. "I have wanted to die—I have prayed for death—but life still clings to this poor old frame. I am old and friendless and worn out, and a spare wheel to crush me it would be an act of mercy."

He wiped his eyes on his ragged sleeve made a great effort to control his feelings, and went on:

"Forty years ago I had plenty. A wife sang in my home, and a young boy rode on my knee and filled the house with his shouts and laughter. I sought to be a good man and a useful father, and people called me such. One night I came home vexed. I found my boy ailing and that vexed me still more. I don't know what ailed me to act so that night, but it seemed as if everything went wrong. The child had a bed beside us, and every night since he had been able to speak, he had called to me before closing his eyes in sleep, 'good night, my pa! Oh, sir, and I hear those words sounding in my ears every day and every hour, and they wring my old heart until I am faint."

For a moment he sobbed like a child, then he found voice to continue:

"God forgive me, but I was cross to the boy that night. When he called to me good-night, I would not reply. 'Good-night, my pa!' he kept calling, and fiend that I was, I would make no answer. He must have thought me asleep, for he finally cuddled down with a sob in his throat. I wanted to get up and kiss him, but I kept waiting and waiting, and finally I fell asleep."

"Well?" queried the captain, as the silence grew long.

"When I awoke it was day. It was a shriek in my ears which broke my slumbers, and as I started up my poor wife called: 'Oh! Richard! Richard! our Jamie is dead in his bed!' It was so. He was dead and cold. There were tears on his pale face—the tears he had shed when he had called: 'Good-night, my pa!' and I had refused to answer! I was dumb. Then remorse came and I was frantic. I did not know when they buried him, for I was under restraint as a lunatic. For five long years life was a dark midnight to me. When reason returned and I went forth into the world my wife slept beside Jamie, my home was gone, my friends had forgotten me, and I had no mission in life but to suffer remorse. I cannot forget it. It was almost a lifetime ago, but through the mist of years, across the valley of the past, from the little grave thousands of miles away, I hear the plaintive call as I heard it that night: 'Good-night, my pa!' Send me to prison, to the poorhouse, anywhere that I may halt long enough to die! I am an old wreck, and I care not how soon death drags me down."

He was tendered food, but he could not eat. He rocked his body to and fro and wept and sobbed, and by-and-bye, when sleep came to him, they heard him whisper:

"Good-night, my boy, good night, my Jamie!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Van Amburg's Eye.

A good story is told of Van Amburg, the great lion-tamer, now dead. On one occasion, while in a barroom—for he drank so much that, to use his own expression, "If you cut me open the whisky will run out," although he was rarely drunk—he was asked how he got his wonderful power over animals. He said: "It is by showing them that I am not in the least afraid of them, and by keeping my eye steadily on theirs." He had a good deal aboard, and said: "I'll give you an example of the power of my eye." Pointing to a loutish fellow who was sitting near by, he said: "You see that fellow? He's a regular clown. I'll make him come across the room to me, and I won't say a word to him." Sitting down, he fixed his keen, steady eye on the man. Presently the fellow straightened himself gradually, got up and came slowly across to the lion-tamer. When he got close enough he drew back his arm and struck Van Amburg a tremendous blow under the chin, knocking him clean over the chair, with the remark, "You'll stare at me like that again, won't you?"

The latest thing in shoes adopted by fashionable women is the wearing of low flat heels.

TRANCE TESTS.

Strange Actions of Persons While in a State of Mesmeric Trance.

Dr. Beard, a well-known New York scientist, delivered an interesting lecture in that city on the trance state, and performed a number of curious experiments with several subjects. In opening, Dr. Beard stated at some length the theories regarding trance which he has formed from his experiments. His definition of trance was that it is a concentration of nervous activity in some one direction with a corresponding suspension of nervous activity in all other directions. Dr. Beard described briefly the following forms of trance: Catalepsy, ecstacy, intellectual trance, epileptic trance, alcoholic trance, somnambulism, self-induced trance, spontaneous trance, mesmeric trance, or so-called "hypnotism," or "animal magnetism," neither of which terms, Dr. Beard said, expressed the condition as well as the term "trance" or "mesmeric trance."

In speaking of the spontaneous trance, Dr. Beard said there was no doubt that great actors like Salvini or orators like Beecher go into this sort of trance while before an audience, and have no idea of what they are doing or saying. Mesmeric trance was of permanent value to the medical science, because those capable of going into it could be handled easily, and thus the phenomena might be carefully studied. After taking issue with the opinions of many of the European scholars in regard to trance, Dr. Beard entered into a series of very interesting, and in some cases quite new, experiments. A small piece on one side of the face of a subject was anæsthetized so that, although a needle was pushed into the flesh until it reached the cheek bone, there was no evidence of pain on the part of the trance subject. Dr. Foster came out of the audience, and by way of satisfying himself of the genuineness of this test. Another subject was rendered stone deaf. A pistol was discharged within an inch of his ear, and every one in the audience started, but the trance subject remained firm as a statue. Another person tasted cayenne pepper and called it a sugar pickle in the trance state. A slightly built, pale young man next submitted himself to the test of actual cautery. With a red-hot iron his hand was burned until the flesh smoked, and gave to the lecture-room the odor of a blacksmith shop, but the subject did not wince. On regaining consciousness he suffered acute pain for a long time, but bore it bravely, having given his consent to the experiment. Six trance subjects were next proclaiming in unison, and made a deafening din. Dr. Beard then, by touching the back of the neck of each person, gave his audience the amusing exhibition of six living automata. They threw their hands about, their lips moved, their eyes flashed, but no sound came forth. A slight flip on the nose brought the power back the power of speech instantly. Both aphasia, the loss of thinking power, and aphonia, loss of power to speak aloud, were produced, the one condition in one subject, the other in a second subject, at the will of the operator. A boy was set while in a trance to write his name. When he was in the middle of his first letter Dr. Beard touched his neck. His pen halted immediately. For fully five minutes he sat looking intently at the unfinished name with rigid fingers. Then with a touch on the cheek he went on to complete his name. After experiments showing that trance subjects could be converted temporarily into "Maine jumpers," so that they would spring wildly at a sudden stroke of the hand, Dr. Beard said that there was one of his subjects who had teeth that needed drawing, and he had consented to have Dr. Kingsley extract them at once.

Some of the ladies shuddered and expressed their dread of the operation. The young man sat down fearlessly, however, for three or four minutes the dentist had extracted three teeth without apparently giving the young man the slightest pain. Dr. Kingsley said that in thirty years' experience he never saw any one who could sit without wincing to have one tooth out unless with the use of an anæsthetic.

A Doctor's Mistake.

At some of the more primitive German and Bohemian watering places a quaint old custom prevails, in virtue of which the resident medical or bath doctors take up their stations every morning at a fixed hour, under particular trees, on the leading promenade of their respective Bade-Ort, so that their patients may make sure of finding them for consultation or advice at a particular time and in a particular place. A good memory for faces is a sine qua non to these sons of Æsculapius, who in the height of the season frequently interview from fifty to sixty invalids apiece during these receptions. Mistakes as to identity, however, will occur, and sometimes result in singularly comical complications Recently one of the most popular physicians at a crowded Bade Ort was visited under his tree by an American gentleman, a recent arrival, who complained that the waters caused him such terrible headaches that he thought he had better drop them and depart to other climes. The doctor unwilling thus promptly to lose his patient, looked over him hastily and, perceiving that he wore a fat sombrero, told him it was not the waters that made his head ache, but his unconscionably heavy hat." Swiftly the American betook him to the nearest hatter, of whom he purchased a straw fabric so light as to be all but imponderable, and went on drinking the waters as before. His headaches, however, growing worse instead of leaving him, he again called upon the medical adviser a few days later, and told him that his head was still as bad that he really must try some other cure. The doctor, within the meantime had forgotten all about his previous prescriptions, and was as reluctant as ever to let patient depart, again cast a comprehensive glance at him, and espying the straw hat, exclaimed:

"You cannot expect to be free from headache if you wear such preposterously light head-covering. A man of your age, nearly bald, in this hot weather, must protect his head from the sun's rays, by a stout, solid hat!"

The American gazed at his interlocutor for a few seconds in blank astonishment, then, after bowing profoundly, he sardonically replied:

"Thank you, doctor; I am off to the railroad station!" turned on his heel and departed.

Pet Names.

Bishop Elder, of Cincinnati, has been giving parents some advice, which is an improvement upon some previous suggestions and worthy of general attention He advises parents to give their children full Christian names, and not abbreviations or pet names. If they please to make use of these familiarly in the family, it is well enough. But when a young girl is growing up it is not well to allow every young man that speaks to her to use a pet name as if he were as intimate as her brother. Although this is only a little matter in itself, it contributes its share toward lessening the maidenly reserve which is so beautiful and so serviceable an ornament. It likewise detracts from the Christian dignity of womanhood for one to be all her life addressed as if she were a pet child, instead of a lady owning a Christian name and entitled to the respect of having it used.

The Northern Pacific railroad has now completed, or under construction, about 1,000 miles of its main line. About 1,400 miles additional require to be constructed to complete the system, which will require the expenditure of about $40,000,000.

The Traffic in Dried Fruits.

The perishable nature of all kinds of fruit has led to the employment of many methods for its preservation, the most primitive of which is probably that of drying. Although recent improvements in canning processes have created an increased demand for canned fruits, the market for the dried article is brisk every year. Many commercial firms in New York deal almost exclusively in dried fruits, or make this article a leading specialty. Besides the demand for dried fruits in that market, there is every year a large demand for export to foreign countries. Dealers also do a large trade with the Western States and Territories. In many of these, especially the later settled districts, farmers have not had time to grow orchards as yet, and so must buy their fruit, both fresh and preserved. Dried fruit is also much used in the mining regions, being easily transported; and the miner must often take his choice between dried apple pie or none at all.

Dried peaches, berries, plums and cherries, find a good market in the Western States, and are made into pies, puddings and sauce. Few of these smaller fruits are exported, the foreign demand being chiefly for apples. Of these there were exported in October of last year 1,853,044 pounds, and in the first ten months of the year, 4,499,156 pounds. The export trade has increased largely, of late, as will be seen by the record of 1874, when only 1,902,792 pounds were exported. In 1876 the exports rose to 6,900,535 pounds, and last year when the apple crop was much less than the present year, there were exported 5,895,256 pounds. France, Germany, Belgium and England are all using more dried apples this year than usual. This is a result of the general failure of the apple crop in those countries, and also of the unusually low prices in this country. "Evaporated" fruit, which sold last year from thirteen to sixteen cents a pound, now sells at from six to eight cents. Common fruit, which last year brought from seven to nine cents, now brings only from four and one-half to five and one-half cents.

On account of the general failure of the grape crop as well as the apple crop in France, the distillers in that country are using large quantities of dried apples for the manufacture of brandy. The common grades of apples are preferred for this purpose, especially Southern fruit, which is said to yield ten per cent. more alcohol than ordinary fruit. An import duty of one-half cent a pound was to be levied on dried apples in France after January 1. Previously, dried apples have been on the free list in that country. The exporting of the ordinary stock tends to keep the market firm, and dealers are generally confident of good prices. The English market will take little except evaporated apples, and it is only within a few years that any have been shipped there; but the demand now is steadily increasing. For the German market fruit dried in quarters is preferred. "Sun dried" apples are about the only kind shipped to Continental Europe.

The "evaporated" apples are dried very quickly, by artificial heat, in a carefully-constructed apparatus. After being peeled, cored and sliced transversely into thin rings the fruit is subjected to the fumes of sulphur, which causes the white color to be retained in drying. So effectually does this fumigation arrest decay that quantities of the apples may be left several days before drying without injury. "Evaporated" apples are generally packed in wooden boxes containing about fifty pounds The common grades are packed in barrels.

All of the older States send more or less dried apples to this market. New York State takes the lead, and Ohio and Indiana comes next. Tennessee and other Southern States in the Southwest also send considerable quantities. Dried peaches and blackberries come in large part from North Carolina. Peaches are also dried by the evaporation process, and there is some demand for them in the English market. Although there was a very large yield of apples last year, dealers say that there was not a corresponding large amount dried. The reasons given are, that driers generally anticipated that large quantities would be dried and that prices in consequence would be low; accordingly they were afraid to engage in the business very largely. It is also stated that the cold weather coming so early in the season destroyed many apples that otherwise would have been dried.—*New York Tribune.*

The Banana.

The Cuba correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* writes: The manner in which the fruit is developed is quite interesting. From the midst of the leaves and at the top appears a large, smooth, purple cone hanging down gracefully at the end of a stalk. The flowers are all wrapped up in this cone, which consists of a large number of closely packed spathes. By-and-bye the uppermost of these spathes disengages itself from the rest, curls up and dis closes a row of three or four long blossoms, with the young fruit of each beginning to form.

While this row of fruit is tender the spathe remains hanging over it like a roof, but when the fruit has acquired some size and strength the protecting shield drops off and the next in order rises up with a similar row of young fruit over which it stands in the same watchful attitude till it also drops off, to be succeeded by another.

When one circle of fruit is completed another is commenced below, and in due time another, while the common stem around which the fruit is disposed grows constantly longer, and the cone of spathes diminishes in size, till it is all unfolded, and a monstrous bunch of bananas is finished, which seldom weighs less than twenty or thirty and sometimes as much as seventy or eighty pounds. Of all kinds of vegetable nutriment the banana is perhaps the most productive, and most easily raised.

After a plant has produced its bunch of fruit the stem is either cut or is suffered to wither and fall on the spot. In the former case it is good fodder for cattle; in the latter it forms good manure for the young shoots which have been upspringing from the ground, and which are soon ready to bear fruit in their turn. From these shoots or sprouts the plant is propagated.

The Sand Blast.

Among the wonderful and useful inventions of the times is the common sand blast. Suppose you desire a piece of marble for a grave-stone, you cover the stone with a sheet of wax no thicker than a wafer; then you cut in the wax the name, date, etc., leaving the marble exposed. Now pass it under the blast and the sand will cut it away. Remove the wax and you have the raised letters. Take a piece of French plate glass, say two by six feet, cover it with fine lace and pass it under the blast, and not a thread of the lace will be injured, but the sand will cut deep into the glass wherever it is not covered by the lace. Now remove the lace and you have every delicate and beautiful figure raised upon the glass. In this way beautiful figures of all kinds are cut in glass and at a small expense. The workmen can hold their hands under the blast without harm, even when it is rapidly cutting away the hardest glass, iron or stone, but they must look out for finger nails, for they will be whittled off right hastily. If they put on steel thimbles to protect the nails it will do little good, for the sand will soon whittle them away; but if they wrap a piece of soft cotton around them they are safe. You will at once see the philosophy of it. The sand whittles away and destroys any hard substance—even glass—but does not affect substances that are soft and yielding, like wax, cotton, or fine lace, or even the human hand.

THE CENSUS.

Population of States and Cities.

Returns from the census bureau give the following as the relative populations of the several States since and including 1860:

State	Census. 1880.	Census. 1870.	Census. 1860.
Alabama	1,262,344	996,992	964 201
Arkansas	802,564	484,471	435 450
California	864 686	560,247	379,994
Colorado	174 649	39,864	
Connecticut	622 683	537 454	460,147
Delaware	146 654	125 015	112,216
Florida	266,566	187,748	140,424
Georgia	1,538,983	1 184,109	1 057 286
Illinois	3,078 636	2,539 891	1 711,951
Indiana	1,978,358	1,680 637	1,350 428
Iowa	1,624 463	1,194,020	674 913
Kansas	995 335	364 399	107 206
Kentucky	1,648,599	1,321,011	1,155 684
Louisiana	940,263	726 915	708 002
Maine	648,945	626 915	528,274
Maryland	935 139	780,894	687,049
Massachusetts	1,783 086	1,457,351	1,231,066
Michigan	1,634 096	1,184 059	749,113
Minnesota	780 807	439 7 6	172,023
Mississippi	1,131,899	827 922	791,305
Missouri	2,169,071	1,721 295	1,182,012
Nebraska	452,432	122 993	28 841
Nevada	62,266	42,491	6,857
New Hampshire	347,784	318,300	326,073
New Jersey	1,130 892	906 096	672 035
New York	5,083 173	4,382 759	3,880,735
North Carolina	1,400 ;00	1,071 361	992 622
Ohio	3,197 794	2,265,266	2,339,511
Oregon	174,767	90,923	52 465
Pennsylvania	4,282 738	3,521,951	2,906,216
Rhode Island	276,528	217,353	174 620
South Carolina	995 706	7 5 6	703 7-8
Tennessee	1,542 463	1,258,520	1,109 801
Texas	1,597 309	818 519	604 215
Vermont	332 286	330,551	315,098
Virginia	1,512,203	1,225,163	1,596,318
West Virginia	618,193	442,014	
Wisconsin	1,315 386	1,054,670	775,881
Totals	49,370,265	38,558,371	31,183 744

Some very remarkable changes will be observed. In 1800 Virginia was the leading State in population; now she is fourteenth. New York came to the front as lately as 1820, and has kept her position ever since. Pennsylvania began as second in 1800, then dropped to third and rose to second again only in 1830, and there she remains. Ohio became third in 1840, and has not increased in rank. Illinois is fourth, which position she reached in 1860, but is not likely to keep it more than one more decade. The New England States show a tendency to retrograde relatively, while Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Texas are advancing. It must be said of Virginia that a large part of her loss was occasioned by the setting off of West Virginia.

Returns of the population of sixty-four cities of the United States under the recent census afford the following results, as compared with 1870 and 1860:

	1880.	1870.	1860.
New York	1,206,590	942,292	8 5.651
Philadelphia	846 984	674 022	585,529
Brooklyn	566,689	396 099	266,661
Chicago	503 3 4	298,977	109 260
Boston	362,535	250 526	177 812
St. Louis	350 522	310 864	160,773
Baltimore	332 190	267,354	212,418
Cincinnati	255,708	216 239	161,44
San Francisco	233 956	149,473	56 802
New Orleans	216 140	191 418	168,675
Cleveland	160,142	92 829	43,417
Pittsburg	156,381	86,076	49 217
Buffalo	155 137	117,714	81,129
Washington	147 307	109 199	61,122
Newark	136,400	105 056	71,914
Louisville	123 645	100 753	68 033
Jersey City	120,728	82,546	29,226
Detroit	116 342	79,577	45 619
Milwaukee	115,578	71 440	45 246
Providence	104 850	68,904	50,666
Albany	90,903	69,422	62,397
Rochester	89,363	64,386	48,204
Allegheny, Pa.	78,681	53.180	28 702
Indianapolis	75,074	48.244	18 611
Richmond	63 803	51,038	37,910
New Haven	62,882	50,840	39,267
Lowell	59 485	40 928	36,827
Worcester	58 295	41 105	24 960
Troy	56,747	46 465	39 232
Kansas City	55 813	32 260	4,418
Cambridge, Mass.	52,740	39 634	26,060
Syracuse	51,791	43,051	28,119
Columbus, Ohio	51 665	31.274	18,554
Paterson	50,887	33,579	19 586
Toledo	50,143	31,584	13,786
Charleston	49,956	48 956	40,578
Fall River	49,0 6	26 766	14,026
Minneapolis	46 887	13,066	5.822
Scranton	45,850	35 092	9.223
Nashville	43,461	25,865	16,988
Reading	43 220	33,930	23,161
Hartford	42 553	37,180	29,154
Wilmington	42,499	30,841	21,5 8
Camden	41,658	20,045	14,358
St. Paul	41,498	20 030	10,401
Lawrence Mass	39,178	28,921	17,639
Dayton	38,677	30 473	20,081
Lynn	38,284	28,233	19,083
Denver	35 630	4 759	
Oakland, Cal.	34,556	10,500	1,549
Atlanta	34 398	21,789	9,554
Utica	33 913	28,804	22 529
Portland, Me.	33,810	31,413	26,341
Memphis	33,593	40,226	22,623
Springfield, Mass.	33,340	26,703	15,109
Manchester, N. H.	32,630	23,536	20,107
St. Joseph, Mo.	32,484	19,565	8,932
Grand Rapids, Mich.	32,016	16,507	8,08
Wheeling, West Va.	31,266	19,270	14,083
Mobile	31 206	32,034	29,258
Hoboken	30 999	20,297	9,962
Harrisburg	30,762	23,104	13 405
Savannah	30 681	28,235	22,292
Omaha	30,518	16,083	1,883

The above, as will be observed, are all cities of over 30,000 inhabitants. If the smaller cities were included it would appear that about one-fifth of the whole population of the United States was urban.

How Our Cities are Growing.

We have now the returns of the population of all our cities which contain ten thousand inhabitants and over. There are 245 such cities, and their total population in 1880 was 11 109.201.

In 1870 we had 184 cities with a population of ten thousand and over, and their aggregate population was 7,672,933. These cities have therefore increased in number sixty-one within the ten years, and they contain 3,427,968 more inhabitants.

Our total gain in population since 1870 has been 11,594,188, and nearly a third of this increase has been in the cities. If we included all the municipalities, those of between eight and ten thousand inhabitants as well as those of greater size, we should probably find that our total urban population in 1880 was over seven and a half millions, and toward three and three-quarter millions more than in 1870. This would make the increase in the cities fully one-third of the whole increase of population in the Union.

The cities contained about 8,000,000 in 1870, to 11,500,000 in 1880. They therefore have been increasing in inhabitants far more rapidly than the rest of the country. While the general gain has been only about twenty-five per cent., that in the cities has been forty-five per cent.

And this growth of the cities at the expense of the country generally has been becoming more marked during the whole of the last fifty years. In 1830 our total urban population was only about one-sixteenth of the whole. In 1850 it had grown to be one-eighth. In 1870 it was one-fifth; and in 1880, out of about 50,000,000 of inhabitants, more than 11,500,000 lived in the cities.

If the cities go on increasing during the next ten years at the same ratio which the last ten years have shown

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA.; Feb, 3. 1881.

Don Cameron was at Harrisburg the other evening to take a look at the senatorial trouble. He advised his fellows to stick to Oliver "until hell freezes over."

Sitting Bull has surrendered with 70 lodges and some 500 souls. We suppose Uncle Sam can carry the whole caboodle in his vest pocket and not know there's anything in't,

The official vote for president is now in, and will be found in this issue of the REPORTER, from which it will be seen that Hancock's majority over Garfield is 6,332.

The democrats on 26 ended their contest in Tennessee by the election of H. E. Jackson, state credit democrat, for U. S. Senator. This choice insures a democratic majority in the U. S. Senate.

Is Charlie Ross found at last? A farmer named Peter McCollum, residing in the township of Oldborough, Ont., claims to have discovered the long lost Charlie Ross among the Tuscarora Indians. Mr. McCollum states that he has had correspondence with Mr. Ross which establishes the child's identity beyond peradventure, at which thousands would rejoice.

That fight in a Berks county church is still going on. On last Sabbath the opponents of Rev. Apple locked the doors of Bellman church, placed a guard outside and held it by force, compelling him to hold services and install the newly elected officers in the open air in front of the building. There was considerable excitement, but serious disturbance was prevented by officers of the law.

The latest cabinet rumor has it that Blaine will get the state department and Allison, of Iowa, the treasury department. Bruce, the colored senator from Mississippi, has written a letter in which he says he would also accept a seat in Garfield's cabinet. Will Garfield take his whisky straight or will he put a little color in't? Guess he'll have no color in his cabinet, the African is only intended for shedding crocodile tears over in election time.

The women's rights women are still trotting around with their hobby—women as voters—under their arms and on their tongues. If Liz Stanton and Sus Anthony were allowed to vote, we fear they'd not be satisfied, but go to fighting the post-office department because it is a purely mail institution; in the opinion of the REPORTER any woman who would strike the word "male" from the constitution, would strike the mail out of the post-office too, and then how would business men carry on their correspondence?

Commissioner of Pensions Bently has written a letter to the chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee, in which he estimates that more than $500,000,000 will be required to pay all the claims under the arrearages of pensions law passed in 1879. Many claims for pension are fraudulent, crooked swearing being resorted to by the parties to filch money from the treasury. We doubt not that millions are drawn every year by parties who have not an iota of right to a pension.

It is likely the grave-robbers' occupation is gone, in the new use found for torpedoes. It was near Mount Vernon, Ohio, a few nights ago, that three men attempting a grave robbery struck a torpedo that had been placed on top of the coffin for protection. It exploded instantly, killing one and breaking the leg of another. This incident seems to point the way to great improvements in our mortuary practices. Hitherto it has seemed that cremation—a process repulsive to many—was the only safe refuge from the desecrating hand of the resurrectionist. It is now clear, however, that the true protection is an explosive coffin. The undertaker who first brings that improvement into use will grow rich while medical colleges grow poor.

Gen. Beaver was at Harrisburg recently and entered the stalls for dark horses, but no one coming to put senatorial fodder in the rack or oats in the manger, he very sensibly went back again to the romantic hills of the city of the beautiful fountain.

Why does not some one enter Dan Hastings as a good, heavy piece of timber suitable for Garfield's cabinet? Is Garfield ungrateful?

The *Watchman* admits Curtin, we are pleased to see, as a good enough democrat for U. S. Senator. So do we, only we knew he was good enough democrat before our neighbor.

Don's senatorial goose ain't done yet.

If Grow could manage to grow a little more, he might make it.

Wallace keeps having the highest vote for senator. He's the best man too.

The Sprague divorce case is soon to open up. A despatch from Providence, R. I., the other day, says that in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of Washington county, William Sprague filed a petition praying for a divorce from his wife, Catherine Chase Sprague. The petition recites the facts of the marriage and charges Mrs. Sprague with adultery and other gross misbehavior and wickedness and states that her extravagant style of living has defeated the petitioner's effort to extricate himself from his financial difficulties. The petition says that "she has persistently and against the express wishes and commands of the petitioner and after great public scandal had been occasioned thereby, kept company of and been on terms of close and improper intimacy with other men and of the same men whose names had been associated with hers in the public scandals aforementioned.

All this means Conkling, but that will not interfere with his being the republican leader or candidate for president, as Garfield's case was even worse in committing perjury.

A QUARREL INEVITABLE.

A disagreement in the Republican party is inevitable. It must come. It is beyound possibility for the President elect to prevent it. He may choose his Cabinet as he pleases; it cannot please everybody. The Conkling wing of the party and the Blaine wing of the party cannot be harmonized. They are bound to fly different ways.

A real and true Democratic party has now an opportunity to take great advantage of the dissensions among the leading Republicans.

The breaches which are now being made reach down deep, and will have a tendency to widen, and not to close up.

Will the Democrats be wise, and add to their ranks the disaffected, or will they perpetuate their own petty disagreements, asks the *N. Y. Sun.*

A PARTISAN ADVANTAGE.

Under this head the *Patriot* makes the following thoughtful allusions:

Some of the republican organs affect a great deal of indignation over an alleged proposition for an alliance between the regular republicans and democrats in the legislature with a fair apportionment as *quid pro quo* for a United States senator. The virtuous protest of Hon. Christian Kneass against a sacrifice of "the result of the glorious victory of November" meets with many expressions of warm approval. Speaking of the alleged negotiations for a compromise the *Press*, which is in hearty sympathy with the Grow faction, asks the following questions: "How could any compromise with the democracy be justified? If it sacrificed any legitimate republican strength in apportionment what possible excuse could be offered? If it did not surrender any rightful republican advantage what object would the democrats have in making the negotiations?"

The democrats could have a very important object in the apportionment bill besides asking the surrender of any rightful republican advantage. The present apportionment of members of congress and state legislature shows too well what democrats anxious for the success of their party and for its just representation are anxious to prevent. A greater piece of legislative scoundrelism than this apportionment was never enacted into law. It violates the solemn injunctions of the constitution in regard to equal and just representation of the people in its every section. In order to make the Pennsylvania delegation in congress to consist of six democrats and twenty-one republicans all the democratic districts are above the ratio of population and all the republican districts are under the ratio. When this did not serve democratic counties were mutilated and wards torn out of cities. In short, the law was framed so that it requires nearly twice as many democrats as republicans to elect a member of congress in Pennsylvania.

But it is in the apportionment of the fifty members of the state senate that this infamous measure is shown in its worst light. The ratio for a state senator was 70,000 inhabitants, and the constitution prescribes that the districts shall be as nearly equal as possible. It further prescribes that each county shall be entitled to one senator for each ratio. Under this apportionment the republican county of Delaware with a population of 39,403, or but little more than half a ratio, has one senator, while democratic Berks county with a population of 106,701 has one senator, and Lancaster with 121,340 has two. Lebanon county with a population of 34,096, or less than half the ratio, has one senator who can always be counted for the republican machine, but it requires 97,927 inhabitants in the district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Columbia, Montour and Sullivan for one senator. Here is the enormous difference of **62,881** in this shamefully fraudulent apportionment between a republican and a democratic district. By this infamous system, more disgraceful than the old "rotten borough system" of England, because deliberately and designedly fraudulent, is the Pennsylvania senate packed to-day.

The power of re-enacting this apportionment is what the *Press* probably means by a "rightful republican advantage," against the surrender of which the Hon. Christian Kneas makes such eloquent protest, regarding its abandonment as a sacrifice of the "results of the glorious victory of November." Is it strange on the other hand that democrats should be anxious to prevent even by a compromise the repetition of an apportionment seamed as is this from end to end with fraud and perjury? Such a negotiation by which the democrats of Pennsylvania would secure the rights of equal representation in congress and the state legislature is strenuously objected to as being in the nature of a ransom from corsairs. But as it has always been considered in accordance with sound morality to ransom a captive from pirates it is answered that there is nothing repugnant to political morality in a compromise that would rescue the democrats from an iniquitous gerrymander by passively consenting to the election of a United States senator by the republican faction capable of carrying out the compact. Against such a negotiation it is urged that the bolting republicans who surround Mr. Grow would unite with the democrats in preventing an unjust apportionment. The answer is that this faction is just as unscrupulous as the men of the machine, and that the majority of its members will go evan farther in partisan injustice to the democrats in order to vindicate themselves with their republican constituents.

While we are opposed, with the great body of the democratic party, to any negotiations with the machine on the basis suggested in varions quarters, the shamefully infamous character of the apportionment will be sufficient justification for those democrats who have sought to save the party from its repetition. If the obligation to obey the constitution will not induce the republican majority in the legislature to make an apportionment in accordance with its provisions they will be bound by no compromise. Those who made the gerrymander of 1874 and are profiting by it are just as anxious to obtain all the advantages they can get from a like gerrymander in 1881. But this is a matter which concerns the honest masses of the republican party as much as it does the democrats. It is of as much importance to the republicans as to the democrats that the provisions of the constitution in regard to the rights of representation should be faithfully observed. This is a public matter affecting the rights and interests of the whole body of the people, and over it there can be no compromises or negotiations. The republicans may repeat the apportionment fraud of 1874 and the people may again avenge the wrong, as they did then, at the ballot box.

Among railroad news we notice that for the purpose of affording an alternate line from Hollidaysburg up the eastern slope of the Allegheny Mountains and through the mountain tunnel, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is contemplating re-laying what is known as the New Portage Road from Hollidaysburg to a point a few miles west of the tunnel. By so doing the company will be able to relieve the great pressure that is now felt on the eastern slope of the mountain by the transfer to the new line of some of the freight tonnage. This improvement will also give the advantage of two tunnels through the mountains and very close together in the event of any accident happening to either one of them.

We notice that the President of the State Senate has appointed our State Senator, Hon. C. T. Alexander, to positions on the most important Committees in that body, viz: Federal Relations, Judiciary (General), Finance and Apportionment. The Senator will have a lively time if he meets with all these Committees and attends to his place on the floor.

—Smith and Mrs. Miller, the Williamsport murders were hung to day—Thursday. They died without a struggle.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Senate Committee on Finance heard Secretary Sherman, 24th, on the Funding bill. He favored a 5.20 bond at a rate not exceeding 3½ per cent., the rate to be fixed in the discretion of the Secretary. He thought that the funding certificates proposed by the bill could be floated at 3 per cent. He could not say whether the bonds could be floated at 3 per cent. if their term be fixed at thirty years without an option for earlier redemption. Mr. Bayard said to-night, when asked if there were any means of knowing what action the Senate would be likely to take, that he did not see how it was possible that there could be any, because for himself he had not given the matter any thought in this connection until the bill had passed the House, and he believed other Senators had been of his opinion while it was before the House; that it would be simply useless to predicate anything upon what the House might do, for until almost the end of the consideration of the bill one day's work in the House was as likely as not to be completely subversive of that of the preceding day. He thought it could be safely said that there was a general desire in the Senate to pass a Funding bill with the least possible delay.

Mr. Bentley, commissioner of pensions, speaking of fraudulent claims says: "Considering the whole case it is my opinion that not less than 10 per cent. of the pension appropriations are paid out upon fraudulent and illegal claims, which, by the adoption of a proper method for the preparation and presentation of the evidence in support of the cases, would be saved to the Government and the people."

It is a pity the parties who draw these fraudulent pensions can not all be discovered and brought to justice, an event that would leave but few empty prison cells. We sometimes think we could point out some of them. Commissioner Bentley says, that the Pension Office, as now organized, is "almost wholly at the mercy of criminals, for there is nothing to prevent a rogue from making up papers for claims having all the appearance of being genuine," it can be imagined what a temptation to perjury and forgery was sent out by Congress.

The Sun adds: On June 30, 1880, 250,802 persons were receiving pensions from the Government. This was 8,047 more than were on the rolls a twelvemonth before; although, as the war recedes in the past, the number of pensioners, according to the experience of all other nations, and according to our own experience before these days of demagogery and fraud, should steadily decrease with the lapse of years.

Fifty million dollars are now required every year to pay these pensions; while the Arrears act, passed Jan. 25, 1879, brought into the Pension Office 180,000 new claims. There were already in the office over a hundred thousand claims, then pending, to which the provision for arrears applied, so that there are, in round numbers, 282,000 claims on which, if they are allowed, the act will take effect. They average over a thousand dollars each; and this average will increase by more than a hundred dollars a year each, until they are settled. Taking eleven hundred dollars each as the average, we get a total of about $310,000,000 called for as the first payment. Now deduct thirty per cent. for claims possibly to be thrown out as detected frauds, and we still have $217,000,000 as the lowest sum we can expect to pay. In addition, we must reckon in the $25,000,000 already paid for arrears prior to the time of the annual pension report, and then we have $242,000,000—an amount which will be further increased, if too large an allowance has been made for the number of claims thrown out. It was this sum of $242,000,000 to which Mr. Hubbell lately invited the attention of Congress.

If the legislature adjourns, without a choice for senator, what then? can the governor appoint until the meeting of an extra session next winter? The following points of law bear upon the case:

The constitution of the United States provides in article 1, section 3, "That if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature, of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancy."

The act of the legislature of this state passed January 11, 1867, and based upon the act of congress passed July 25, 1866, providing for the election of senators, provides in the second section "That in case no person shall receive a majority of all the votes of the joint assembly on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock meridian of each succeeding day during the session of the legislature and take at least one vote until a senator shall be elected."

There is not any provision made in the act of congress nor in the act of assembly above referred to authorising the governor to appoint a United States senator.

The third section of the said act of assembly provides that, "Whenever on the meeting of the legislature a vacancy shall exist in the representation of this state in the senate of the United States, the legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after the commencement and organization of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner herein before provided for the election of a senator for a full term; and if a vacancy shall happen during the session of the legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the legislature shall have notice of such vacancy."

Do not the provisions of the act of assembly requiring the joint convention to meet each day during the session and take at least one vote until a senator shall be elected make it imperative for this legislature to elect a senator before a final adjournment? This is a problem which will bear some discussion.

Should they fail to do so, does the constitution of the United States, which provides that if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any state, provide for a vacancy created in this way and confer on the governor the power to fill it by appointment until the next meeting of the legislature? It is certainly clear that there is no provision made for such an emergency as now exists. If, therefore, the legislature fail to elect, the great state of Pennsylvania will be without its full representation in the senate of the United States until the next session of the legislature.

Does the absence of any power to appoint by the governor in the act of assembly of April 11, 1867, in any way conflict with the provisions of the constitution conferring the appointing power on the governor? is another point which will bear elucidation.

The state constitution makes no provision in the case. If the legislature should adjourn before the vacancy occurs, which will be on the fourth of March, the governor could appoint, but he can not appoint if the vacancy occurs during a session of the legislature.

HARMONY.—An exchange says that W. A. M. Grier, the Pennsylvania delegate who voted for Garfield on every ballot at Chicago, has been appointed a Trustee of the Danville Insane Asylum.

The REPORTER thought all along he needed quarters in an asylum.

The following bill was introduced:

Mr. Alexander, making it a misdemeanor for any minor to knowingly and falsely represent himself to be of full age for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquors.

Mrs. Simon Reiss died at Saucon, Northampton county, on Monday, aged 105 years.

THE POPULAR POLL.

A Carefully Complied Statement of the Vote for President in 1880.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Careful revision of the returns from all the states, obtained by correspondence with the best sources of information, enables us to lay before the readers of the Sun a correct table of the popular vote of the United States for president in November, 1880. The total vote of the country was 9,200,794, divided as follows:

Winfield S. Hancock, democrat.	4,444,318
James A. Garfield, republican...	4,437,981
James B. Weaver, greenback....	307,063
Neal Dow, prohobition.....	9,644
Scattering.....	1,798

The total vote polled for president in 1876 by the same states as in 1880 was 8,411,136, and the increase is 789,658.

The vote of the states for Hancock, Garfield and Weaver is as follows:

STATES.	Hancock.	Garfield.	Weaver.
Alabama.	90,687	56,178	4,642
Arkansas.	60,489	41,661	4,079
California.	80,620	80,848	3,392
Colorado.	24,647	27,450	1,435
Connecticut.	64,417	67,063	868
Delaware.	15,183	14,150	.....
Florida.	27,964	23,654	.....
Georgia.	102,522	52,552	481
Illinois.	277,321	318,037	26,358
Indiana.	225,528	232,164	12,986
Iowa.	105,845	183,904	32,327
Kansas.	59,789	121,520	19,710
Kentucky.	147,999	104,550	11,498
Louisiana.	65,310	31,891	.....
Maine.	65,171	74,039	4,408
Maryland.	93,706	78,515	818
Massachusetts.	111,960	165,205	4,648
Michigan.	181,300	185,190	34,896
Minnesota.	53,312	93,903	8,267
Mississippi.	75,760	34,854	5,797
Missouri.	208,609	183,567	32,045
Nebraska.	28,693	54,979	5,853
Nevada.	9,611	8,732	.....
N. Hampshire.	40,794	44,852	528
New Jersey.	122,565	120,555	2,617
New York.	534,511	555,544	12,373
N. Carolina.	124,204	115,578	1,126
Ohio.	340,821	375,048	6,456
Oregon.	19,948	20,619	245
Pennsylvania	407,428	444,704	20,668
Rhode Island.	10,779	18,195	236
S. Carolina.	112,821	58,071	566
Tennessee.	130,169	107,730	6,016
Texas.	150,638	58,200	27,405
Vermont.	18,181	45,090	1,212
Virginia.	127,976	83,689	139
W. Virginia.	57,391	46,143	9,079
Wisconsin.	114,634	144,689	7,980
Total.	4,444,313	4,437,981	307,063

Hancock's majority over Garfield, 6,332.

There is a rumor at Harrisburg, says the Herald correspondent, that Mr. Garfield has concluded to give Senator Cameron a position in the Cabinet in order to break the deadlock in the Legislature and to promote unity between the two contending republican factions by the election of both Oliver and Grow. Such an alliance is very improbable, even should Garfield interpose to restore peace in the party. The argument of the bolting republicans against the regular candidate for Senator has been that he is the choice of the "machine" and does not possess the necessary qualifications for Senator as to statesmanship.

The alligation has been repeatedly made that the bolting republicans are animated in their revolt by a desire for power and plunder, instead of by a desire to elevate the politics of the State. An alliance of this kind would afford justification for the charge. The breach between the factions is so wide that every indication points to a continuation of the strife. The only way they can come together, judging from appearances, is by withdrawing Grow and Oliver from the list of candidates. The appointment of Cameron to a Cabinet position would require the Legislature to elect two candidates for Senator, but as it has shown its inability to chose one, its troubles would probably be only duplicated.

The bill reported the other day by Senator Johnson, from the Committee on Pleuro-Pneumonia and All Other Contagious Diseases of Animals, provides for the organization of a bureau of animal industry in the Department of Agriculture, and authorizes the Commissioner to appoint a chief of the bureau, a competent veterinary surgeon, approved of by the National Board of Health, whose duty it will be to investigate and report on the causes of contagious diseases, and to provide for the prevention and cure of the same. The Commissioner is authorized to purchase and slaughter diseased animals, provided the sum paid shall not exceed two-thirds of the market value of healthy animals.

Next congress may find time to give its attention to the chicken disease, and the hog cholera and the best cure for mumps, and keeping on in this line congress may after all become a useful body.

What a source of pride it must be to our pure toned republicans that the bosses of their party are straining their utmost to elect Oliver to the senate—a man of no ability, no service to the party, no statesman, and of no record, simply because he is rich and because Don Cameron says it shall be so. Don Cameron and Harry Oliver to represent the great state of Pennsylvania in the U. S. Senate! But it is not astonishing from a party that did not hesitate to steal the presidency from Tilden, and set up a Garfield for their leader in the face of his proven perjury and bad public record. Verily, we believe these republicans will do what they unblushingly say: Vote for the most corrupt republican in preference to the purest democrat. Yet it is true even that they support the worst material in their own party to the ablest, fittest and purest. *O tempora, O mores!*

Republicans look in the glass and behold yourselves.

Land League meetings in different parts of Ireland have been prohibited, and numbers of the members have been summoned on the charge of seditious conspiracy. Among them are forty-three members at Listowel. Mr. O'Neill, Secretary of the Cork Land League, has been discharged from lack of evidence.

County Clare and several baronies of Sligo have been declared in a state of disturbance, and it is also said that much disturbance exists in the County Clare on account of the lack of food.

It is evident that the Government is fully alive to the exigencies of affairs in Ireland from the number of troops concentrated there. In Dublin there are 6,250 officers and men, with sixteen guns and 1,000 horses. They are of the very flower of the army. In addition, there is a very strong and well-drilled police and constabulary force to co-operate with the troops, should it become necessary.

A contract has just been agreed upon between the authorities of Florida and I. Coryel of Jacksonville and A. B. Linderman, representing capitalists of Philadelphia and the Pacific coast to drain Lake Okeechobee, in south Florida. If the scheme is carried out, 12,000,000 acres of the best sugar land in the world will be reclaimed. The territory will include the celebrated everglades, and will be in extent twice as large as the State of New Jersey. When the contract is fulfilled, Florida can produce more sugar than the United States now consumes.

VARIOUS CAUSES—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointments, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric, yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. 2

CURIOUS USES AND WORKS OF ANTS.

At the recent Southboro session of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, Prof. E. S. Morse gave the following curious particulars about ants:

The ant belongs to the family of insects such as wasps, bees, hornets, but is the superior of them all, as are the elephant, the horse, and the dog, in other lines of animal life. Ants are constructed with the "back" bone in front, and the heart and other internal organs on the opposite side are put together up side down, as we might think. Their mouth is for biting and swallowing food only, not for breathing. Their bite is so determined and lasting that they are used in some countries for confining the edges of wounds and cuts. Ants' heads are presented to the cut surface, which they grasp with their nippers, when their bodies are cut off leaving a whole row of them to hold the flesh. They are cheaper than sticking plaster in some countries.

As an illustration of their ingenuity and intelligence, it was stated that they sometimes excavate tunnels under rivers of considerable depth and width, and use the tunnels for transporting supplies. They dig wells twenty feet deep and a foot in diameter for drinking water. The harvesting ants plant seeds on farms, which they cultivate with great skill and neatness, keeping every weed down and harvesting the grain, curing and storing it safely in water-proof cavities in the soil. They also organize into divisions with commanders, each individual doing a certain kind of work. Some ants are smart enough for engineers, while others only know enough to do as they are told. They can count and make correct estimates of the magnitude of an undertaking, as proved by observers.

Eight chrysolides (often called the eggs of ants) were placed in a path where ants travel. A single individual found them and undertook to remove them to their home. Several were carried by the single and patiently enough, but when twenty chrysolides were placed in the heap, another was found engaged in the work. The pile was increased at intervals till eighty ants were engaged in the undertaking, showing that workers were detailed according to the demands of the cases.

Ants' battles sometimes last many days, in one case seven weeks, the victors finally taking the stores and removing them to their own houses. Their war is quite as justifiable as those of men, when the object—pillage—is the same. They have the power, too, of knowing members of their own communities even after six month's absence. Strangers are always driven off or killed. They are very helpful to each other, and show sympathy in case of accident or sickness. Some families of ants build arched roads covered by an arch of clay or mortar for protection against enemies, and show great skill in the work, which is under the supervision of trained engineers, who order a rebuilding if the work is not perfect. Some kinds of ants keep cows, build cow-yards, and milk their cows regularly, and don't throw milking stools at them either to make them "give down," but pat and stroke their backs very tenderly. Of course these cows are the plant aphides so familiar to all farmers and gardeners.

Two Organs. Regulate first the stomach second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.—*Maine Farmer.*

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has increased during the past year. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald, and is arranged in handy departments. The

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embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

American News

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

The Weekly Herald

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

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The Farm Department

of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping Buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

The Home,

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking of economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the Weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

Skilled Labor

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

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Sporting News at home and abroad, together with a story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the Weekly Herald, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

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THE WORLD FOR 1881

The World for 1881 will be the best and cheapest newspaper published in the English tongue on either side of the Atlantic.

With new presses surpassing any ever before manufactured even by Hoe & Co.; with new and unequalled typographical and business facilities of all sorts, and with a better organized telegraphic correspondence throughout the world than that of any other American journal, The World for 1881 will afford its readers daily a complete, condensed and trustworthy record of all current events.

In its Five Minutes With the News of the Day The World meets and keeps pace with the increasing demands made by rapid transit, the telegraph and the telephone on the time and attention of business men.

Its daily cable letters from London bring the Old World to the breakfast-tables of the New.

In its Wall Street Gossip and its Items for Investors, taken together with its accurate, candid and absolutely impartial Financial Article, The World daily presents an unrivalled picture not only of the true condition of the multitudinous enterprises in which the adventurous and active people of this country invest their savings but also of all the fluctuating influences exerted upon those enterprises by the speculations and the speculators of the Stock Exchange.

No man who owns or expects to own an interest in any corporate property can afford to miss for a single day the information daily and exclusively given in The World, not only as to the natural and legitimate course of affairs affecting stock values, but also as to the plans, schemes and combinations which are incessantly making and unmaking in and out of Wall street to affect those values.

The World contains also every day the freshest, fullest and most instructive notices of everything new and interesting in the realms of art, of literature and of social life.

It is the accredited organ of the colleges of the Union, and the accuracy and vivacity of its sporting columns, covering all the various forms of athletic amusement which have multiplied among us of late years, commend it to the "rising generation" throughout the country

As the only metropolitan morning journal published in the English language which maintains an unswerving fidelity to the great enduring principles of the Democratic faith in politics, The World for 1881 will be found, where for the last five years The World has been found, absolutely loyal to Democratic principles; absolutely independent of all persons, cliques and factions within the Democratic party.

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The Semi-Weekly World (Tuesday and Fridays)—Two Dollars a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten; the Daily for club of twenty-five.

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We have no travelling agents.

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13jan 6t.

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Cures Headache, Burns, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, Rheumatism, Toothache, Earache, etc., etc. Warranted equal in quality to any made, at half the price.

6 oz. Bottles 25c. Pint Bottles 50c, Qts. $1.

Have your druggist order, if he has not in stock, of

Charles F. Risley & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, 64, Cortlandt St., New York City. 20jan 6t.

JERRY MILLER

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BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you, $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money speedily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 16july 1yr.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c., stamp, Ben. Vandell & Co., 5 Beekman Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

A Big pay. Light work. Steady employment. Samples free. Address, M. L. BYRN, 49 Nassau Street, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers willing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

27 jan 6m JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN
On the Loss of
MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-abuse Involuntary Seminal Emmissions Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J CULVERWELL, M D, author of the "Green Book," &c

The world-renowned author, in this admirable lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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We keep on hand all the latest and BEST STYLES of COFFINS and CASKETS, Burial Robes and Shrouds.

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STYLE 3 Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 3 strings 7 1-3 Octaves of patent cantante agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding round case, full iron frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammers, in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added.

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This Piano will be sent on test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. Cash sent with order will be refunded and freight charges paid by us both ways if Piano is not just as represented in this Advertisement. Thousands in use. Send for Catalogue. Every instrument fully Warranted for five years.

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WM. KURTZ, ...Associate Editor.

:O:

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, Feb. 3, '81.

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Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 Jan '79" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1878, and that it is time he was paying the printer

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Still Better.

Send us the name of a new subscriber, and the pay for his and your own in advance, and we will give both an additional credit of 50cts for the year. This brings the Reporter *down to the cheapest country papers to all who avail themselves of this offer.*

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 7, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWARD		
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 35 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 05 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	9 00 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 45 a m
"	"	Renovo	11 05 a m
"	arr at	Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves	Philadelphia	9 00 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	12 15 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	3 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	4 30 p m
"	"	Renovo	5 40 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	12 30 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 30 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	7 50 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 10 p m
	EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EX	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 27 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 30 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 50 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EX.	leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 55 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 30 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 30 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Renovo	2 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	10 30 p m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	2 00 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 05 a m
FAST LINE	leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 05 a m

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Judgement Exemption notes—tight note—for sale at this office, 15c per doz en. tf.

—Benj. F. Bitner, of the Loop, intends moving to Jasper county, Mo., the coming spring:

—Don't forget, that Sechlers is headquarters all the time for any and everything in the grocery line as well as for the purest and best goods.

—John Diehl's store, at Howard, was robbed of $125 a few evenings ago.

—For elegant and serviceable furniture just call at Camp's, Centre Hall.

—The empty gun never kicks, saysan exchange.

But we know that when thought to be empty it often kills.

—One hundred new dwelling houses at River Hill, located in the barrens in the neighborhood of Lemont, Centre county, are to be erected for the accommodation of ore workers there.

"Female complaints" are the result o impure blood, Use "Lindsey's blood Searcher."

—Court is over, there were no heavy suits, nothing compared with the suits sold by Lewins, cheaper, better and handsomer than any others in these parts.

—Mr. C. Dinges has taken the agency for the Lewistown Marble works—see his announcement at bottom of Mr. Stratford's advertisement, who actually puts out work for less than city prices.

—The Altoona *Sun* mentions that a young man, Wesley Nevel, formerly of Potter's Mills, had one of his legs seriously mangled by being caught in the wheels of a coke crusher.

—Read the notice of A. S. Kerlin, it is to your interest, for he means business, at his stand at the Stone Mill. He always comes up to what he promises, and in offering extra inducements he means bargains ahead of any thing around.

—The "Philadelphia Times Almanac," for 1881, is gotten up in better style than any yet received by us, and is a valuable work for reference, evidently prepared with the greatest care.

—Mr. Hugh Runkle, of Orangeville, Ill., is in to his old home on a visit, and paid his respects to the Reporter. He has been in Illinois many years, and likes it, and tho' he thinks a great deal of his native Pennsvalley, yet he prefers Illinois, where he has prospered, for his home.

—The best furnished house near Aaronsburg just now, is one that recently got its stock of new furniture at Camps, Centre Hall rooms.

—The following purchases in real estate have recently been made: The farm of Wm. Ruble, near Earlystown, was purchased by Col. Joseph Neff, for $6000. The farm of Jno. B. Bitner, in the Loop, was knocked off to Em. Ettinger, of Aaronsburg. The Red Mill and 40 acres were purchased by Robt. Lee, at $5500. The farm of David Gilliland, dec'd, was sold to Joseph Gilliland.

—The Bald Eagle Valley railroad company has purchased the Snow Shoe railroad. This purchase covers in addition to the railroad and stock, the control of upwards of 50,000 acres of bituminous coal lands; and $300,000 is the price paid for it. The Pennsylvania railroad company will operate this branch in connection with the Bald Eagle Valley road.—So says the Philipsburg *Journal*. We wonder now whether this is to be followed by the completion of our road, which was put off until the purchase above mentioned was consumated? We'll see.

Headache cured for 25 cents by DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. 20 jan 4t.

—Court adjourned early last week for want of suits, but all hands, judges, jurors, and lawyers, went around, on not a bust, but to the Philad. Branch and got good suits there, and by courting Lewins a little, got them dirt cheap. The difference then is this—a suit at court is dear, while a suit at Lewins' costs you almost nothing. Take the hint.

—STORE STAND FOR RENT.—The well known store room and dwelling, at Farmers Mills, is offered for rent; also if desired, the Farmland connected with it. Possession given on 1st March next. Apply to J. B. FISHER,
27jan 3t. Penn Hall.

—Daniel Hall, a blacksmith of Unionville, in Centre county, on the line of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, week before last put one hundred and one shoes upon horses in one day. There were seven more applicants who came when Mr. Hall was busy and who did not have time to wait. Mr. Hall is a good democrat, and he is willing to tackle any blacksmith in the county in a horse-shoeing match.

The house of Benjamin Snyder is built across the line dividing Lebanon and Schuylkill counties. Mr. Snyder eats in Lebanon and sleeps in Schuylkill, and very sensibly buys all his groceries at Sechler's, because he has learned they sell the freshest and purest all the time, and at fair prices.

—A good new shuttle sewing machine for hand or treadle can be traded or bought at the REPORTER office. Price $12.

CALEY'S CHICKEN POWDER, a sure cure for Cholers and Gapes. Sold by J. D. Murray. 4nov, 3m.

—Court adjourned early last week. The grand jurors were discharged on Wednesday and the traverse jurors on Thursday. The cases tried were mostly of a trifling nature. The Democrat reports the cases:

Daniel J. Decker vs. Joseph Tressler, appeal from a justice of the peace. Verdict for plaintiff, $21.24.

Graybill & Co. vs. Jonathan Kreamer, appeal from justice's docket. A voluntary nonsuit was taken by plaintiff after hearing the evidence in the case.

Jonathan Harter vs. James W. Auman also an appeal. Tried before the jury. Verdict for plaintiff, $28.50.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Meyers, assault and battery. Plead guilty. Sentenced to pay $10 fine and cost of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. A. A. Dale, charged with assault and battery. True bill returned. Case called for trial and defendant plead not guilty. Case not disposed of at time of going to press.

The following cases were passed on by the Grand Jury:

Commonwealth vs. James Fawles, assault with intent to kill, aggravated assault and battery and assault and battery. True bill returned as to all the counts.

Commonwealth vs. Mrs. Clara Kunes, charged with assault and battery on Dr. Thomas Rothrock. True bill returned.

Commonwealth vs. Lide Cleaver, assault and battery. Bill returned ignoramus and county to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. James Murray, assault and battery on John Caldwell. True bill.

Commonwealth vs. Jack Turner, carrying concealed weapons and malicious mischief. True bill on both counts.

Commonwealth vs. John Kerns *alias* James Murray, assault with intent to kill. True bill.

Commonwealth vs. Jane Iddings, larceny. Bill returned ignoramus.

Commonwealth vs. Jack Turner, assault with intent to kill. True bill.

Commonwealth vs. D. P. Peters, violation of the liquor law. True bill.

Commonwealth vs. John Erb, carrying concealed weapons. True bill.

—We are told that lightning of the more agreeable sort is about to strike two families in Clinton and Centre counties. These are the Bartholomews and Ilgens and their heirs. The Bartholomews are looking forward to a pile of 4 million dollars from Germany, and claim that they have traced their Freundschaft, as legal heirs, right into this princely fortune. The Bartholomew's interested live in Nittany valley, this county, and about Lock Haven.

The other fortune is to fall to the heirs of Rev. Ilgen, formerly a Lutheran minister in Pennsvalley; and is said to amount to $750,000 also a nice pile, and is the accumulation of a sum of money placed on interest by an uncle many years back, in Germany. The Ilgen heirs are found in the Ilgens of Potter township, the descendants of Philip Musser, dec'd, of Millheim, Mrs. J. G. Meyer, dec'd, of Aaronsburg, and the Fursts of Clinton county.

We hope this lightning will hit all these parties, and we would not dodge it a bit if we could be counted in. We trust that these families, if the expected fortunes do not raise them up quite to the rank of millionaires, will succeed in showing that they are the genuine Batholemeirs and Ilgenheirs.

—"Teacher," your communication recommending a candidate for Co. Sup't, is received, but thrown aside as we have not the name of the author, and besides, all such communications must be paid for as well as communications recommending persons for any other office. Persons who want offices with good salaries should be willing to pay the printer for his work, as every type set, drop of ink, sheet of paper, &c., costs money, yea, the ready cash in advance, yet we are often expected to do men's puffing and printing for love, without money.

—It is reported that Mount Baker, in British Columbia, is in a state of active eruption, and throwing out clouds of smoke and ashes. The phenomenon is not visible from Victoria. It can not be greater than the eruption among the mountains of clothing at the Philad. Branch, where suits and single garments are thrown out into all sections, to the great benefit of all who need clothing.

—Centre county has been remarkably free from diptheria, and we have heard but few deaths, while our neighbors in Union and Clearfield counties have been sorely afflicted by the dread disease. Mr. Peter Miller, of Somerset county, has lost seven of a family of nine children by the dread disease diptheria, recently.

—One of the most useful farm implements is the Fodder Cutter and Crusher, for sale by Alexander & Co., Bellefonte, Pa. It cuts and crushes the corn stalks into a pulp, destroying the sharp edges, thus making eatable food of that which is usually thrown away; thereby giving double the benefit of the fodder ordinarily realized. It also cuts hay and straw. Every farmer should have the use of one. Price is low.

—At Stuttgart, a student in love with a very pretty girl had repeatedly written to her parents for their consent to a marriage. Receiving no reply, he poisoned himself at the girl's lodgings. Next day came a letter with the parents consent. At the funeral the girl swallowed poison and fell lifeless into the arms of one of the choristers singing over the grave.

—There are a good many men in this county declare this is not a cold winter. That seemed queer, and we thought that either the thermometer was off its eggs, or the aforesaid fellows must have queer natures, and examining into the matter found they wear good, warm clothing, such as is only sold at the Philad. Branch, and hence they did not feel the cold blizzard.

—John Cummins, a farmer, is on trial at Newark, O., for cruel treatment of his seven year old son. It is charged that he split a stick, drove a tack in so that the point of the tack projected into the split, then opened the two parts and inserted the end of his boy's tongue so that the point of the tack was pressed into the tongue. He then whipped the boy severely.

—The heavy snow has caused a large number of roofs to cave in, as we mentioned last week, besides this all the clothing dealers in this county have caved in to the fact that the Philad. Branch sells the cheapest and best clothing.

—The Boalsburg musical convention last week was a success all through, ending with a crowded concert on Friday evening. The proceeds were $232. After the concert there was a great exchange of robes, scarfs, &c., by the departing crowds, but at this writing we believe all have succeeded in getting their own again.

—Rev. Wieand, who lately became pastor of the Reberaburg Luth. charge, has recently been suffering from an affection of the throat which will oblige him to cease preaching for a time. His charge have kindly voted him a three months vacation in consequence.

—Read Camp's new advertisement, it contains something of interest to all housekeepers. We can safely recommend his work, and know him to be thoroughly honest in all his dealings.

—The Centre Hall boys are beginning to think that unless they upset their girls when they take them out sleigh-riding they don't do their duty.

☞—Fair of Nevada, is worth $42,000,000. And yet he feels as happy at times as Vanderbilt. The way he got rich was by buying cheap clothing such as you get at the Philad. Branch. Now you have the secret of getting rich.

—Sam'l Bame writes us from Michigan: We have a cold winter, and are all well." That's about the way we have it here Samuel.

—Mr. John Poorman, father of Maj. Wm. Purman, died at the home of his son in Sugar Valley last week, and was buried in Logansville on Sunday. He was formerly a resident of Millheim,

—Camp's furniture took the premium at our late fair. He does work that can not be excelled in this part the state Good sleding is just the time to take it off in.

—The steam saw mill of Ph. Dale has steam up now on the tract near Hiram Durst's, and screams like a young locomotive. Hiram prides himself upon having drawn off its second tune on the whistle.

To enumerate the miraculous cures wrought by "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" would fill a volume. Its cures are marvelous. Price 25 cents.

—The shovel brigade was out in full force on Wednesday morning.

—We were eye-witness to the fact that no two horses, hitched in a sled can exchange positions without throwing themselves into the most ludicrous mix imaginable. This was the case with Mr. Dale's team, farmer for P. Hoffer, on Tuesday as it stood on the little slope in front of the bank. The horse on the right first let his feet slide from under him, throwing his four legs and part of the body under the pole; keeping quiet a moment in this position, the left hand horse, let himself down and was on his knees over the pole and the other horse, from which position by a gentle leaning he rolled over to the right, where the other had come from, and the latter by a cute struggle managed to get through under the pole to where his mate had been a few moments before—here the animals lay feet to feet, the exchange made, but good lordy, the mix in harness, horses feet, heads, etc., it was hard to tell which was tother and even the animals were so oblivious as to their state that they submitted gently to the gathered crowd, to help them out of the unfortunate swap and place them "as you were."

—On last Friday, Jan. 28, the members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Sprucetown and Centre Hall, to the numbers of between twenty and thirty paid their pastor, Rev. J. Benson Akers, at Penn Hall a surprise visit. Taking possession of the parsonage, they spread a sumptuous repast to which ample justice was done, and after a session of pleasant social intercourse they returned to their homes leaving quite a substantial token of their visit in the shape of provisions sufficient to last the pastor and his family for some time to come. Their coming was gratefully appreciated and enjoyed by the pastor and his good lady and the occasion was every way an enjoyable one.

—The REPORTER was delayed one day this week—the first time in 12 years—on account of the non-receipt of our paper, caused by the railroad being blockaded by snow. The train which left Spring Mills on Tuesday morning was nearly three hours reaching Coburn, a distance of 5 miles, and when it got into the mountains it stuck altogether, and was there yet next day without fuel or water, and preventing the other train from making its through trips.

—Housekeepers wishing to get a new supply of furniture—home made, that is equal to any city made in finish—should call at Camp's Centre Hall furniture rooms, where, besides getting a warranted article you also get it at reasonable prices.

—All last week was stormy and for the first time this winter the roads were blocked by snow drifts. The weather this week has been calmer with indications for more snow. Monday night set in with a fierce snow storm which continued next day, the wind from the east.

The storm continued all day Tuesday rendering it very disagreeable to be out. The roads are drifted with snow. Trains on the railroad were greatly blockaded in all sections that we could hear from.

Wednesday was clear, with thermometer 14 below zero in the morning.

—A young man by name of F. Yocum, living in Hublersburg, a few days ago took strychnine to shuffle off this mortal coil, because a Miss Apt, of the same town would not marry him. He took an overdose, which caused frothing, which betrayed his design, and by medical aid he was put on his pins again perhaps a wiser man.

—General Clingman, of North Carolina, says living is so cheap in that State that it is more economical to feed a man than to bury him.—The way they manage to feed so cheap down there is by establishing groceries like Sechler's in Bellefonte.

—Wednesday was ground hog day, and according to the "shadow" we are to have six weeks cold weather yet. Between Vennor and the groundhog there's not much hope for warm weather yet for a while.

There are fifty-seven tramps in the Lebanon county jail.

—Don't forget to have your sale bills printed at the REPORTER office. We put them out lower than ever.

—"Blizzards" are getting to be very common—we have them almost every other day.

—Rev. Fischer is holding a protracted meeting in the Georges Valley church.

Headache, all Billious Disorders, Dyspepsia, and Constipation cured by DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Price 25 cents 20 jan4t

—Falls, the fellow who stabbed Richard Mann, near Eagleville, with intent to kill, was found guilty and sentenced to two and a-half years in the penitentiary.

Notice To Citizens Of Potter And Adjoining Townships.

My store at the old Stone Mill will be continued during next year at the same old stand, and not moved to Tyrone. I am fully satisfied with the business done this year, and am not afraid to trust to the good will and patronage of my friends for the success of my business during the next year. Knowing that my efforts to afford the very best market for their produce has been and will be appreciated. Goods always sold low as the lowest. And so far as high prices for produce is concerned, I lead. Others follow. Thanking all for past patronage. I respectfully solicit a continuance.

To make room for spring stock, goods will be sold very low during February. Please price our goods and see whether we mean what we say. Bring on your butter and eggs. Your cash, or your Pass-book. Cash paid for butter and eggs.

Yours Truly,
3feb 3t. A. S. KERLIN.

Roellof Von Beren, aged thirty-five, a Hollander, who has resided in New Haven with his wife and child for six months, has fallen heir to twenty-five to forty million dollars by the death of his great grand uncle at Rotterdam. Von Baren says that he was formerly a Catholic priest, but afterwards renounced that faith, and in an altercation over the matter killed a half brother in self defence. Under the advice of the authorities he went to London, married an English woman, and lived under the name of Johan Spier, the name he retained in this country. He has lived here mainly on charity.

It isn't often that we hear of cheerful yet fatal ilroad accidents; but here is one that seems to light up the gloom which generally shrouds such calamities. At Richmond, Va., on the 21st ult., James French met his death while dancing a jig. He was on the top of a freight train, and seeing some ladies of his acquaintance standing near the road, he began dancing a jig and passing his hand to them as the train was moving. He did not notice the bridge ahead, and it struck him, knocking him off the car. He fell under the wheels and was mangled to death.

Economy for the sick in buying the medicine known as Kidney-Wort. It is a dry, vegetable compound of wonderful efficacy in all diseases of the liver and kidneys. One package maks six quarts of medicine which contains no poisonous liquors, being prepared in pure water. See large advertisement.

We direct attention to our reduced terms for the REPORTER. Each subscriber a ying in advance, gets credit of 25 cts. in addition. Any ot our present patrons by sending us a new name with the cash for his and the new one, will be entitled to 50 cts credit in addition for each. By this proposition the REPORTER is brought down to the cheapest country journals of ts class.

New Orleans, January 24.—By the arrival here of the steamer Wanderer we learn that Puerto Cortes, Guatemala, was the scene of a frightful railroad accident. A train consisting of two passenger coaches and mail and baggage cars jumped the track at the Golden Rock curve, on the Amour mountain, and was precipitated down the mountain seventy feet. Nearly all on board were either killed or fatally wounded.

Mrs. Partington says don't take any of the quack rostrums as they are regimental to the human cistern; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extact of tripod fever. They are *the ne plus unam* of medicines.—*Boston Globe.*

No Senator yet at Harrisburg—same old thing.

DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.

The following extract from a circular issued by Dr. James Crane, of the Brooklyn Health Department, has important suggestions which are equally applicable to city and country, wherever these contagious diseases exist:

Diphtheria and scarlet fever are highly contagious diseases, attacking persons of all ages. They may be contracted from persons that are already affected, from the clothes they have worn and from everything which has been in the room with them. Even the walls of the room may infect persons coming into it after the patient has recovered, unless the poison is destroyed. In order to prevent their spread in a family or house where they exist and to promote the recovery of the persons attacked the following simple measures should be conscientiously and rigidly carried out, thereby preventing much suffering and saving human life:—An upper, sunny room, provided if possible with an open fire-place, and with no other children on the same floor, should be arranged for the patient by removing everything from it which can possibly be spared, such as books, clothing and window curtains, remembering that when once the patient has entered the room nothing can with safety be removed until disinfected or fumigated. One or two adults should take the entire charge of the patient, under no circumstances coming in contact with other persons, more especially children. Open windows and open fireplaces, with fire in them day and night, avoiding draughts and chilly air, protect the sick and those who nurse them. Nothing should be removed from the room when the patient has once entered it until it has been thoroughly disinfected or fumigated.

Procure from a drug store one pound of sulphate of zinc: the price should not exceed thirty cents. Put into an ordinary water pail eight tablespoonfuls of sulphate of zinc and four of common salt, and to this add one gallon of boiling water. This disinfecting solution is to be kept in the room, and into it should be placed and kept for one hour every article of soiled clothing, bedding, handkerchiefs, &c. When they are removed from this they should be put into boiling water before being washed. The dishes and spoons used by the patient should be put into boiling water before they are permitted to leave the room. Remember that every article which is in the room can convey the disease and that nothing should go from it until the poison which it might carry is destroyed.

See that the whole house from cellar to attice is clean. Keep the cellar dry, well ventilated and well witewashed, never allow even for a day, garbage or other filth to be kept in it. Open the windows of sleeping rooms every day for as long a time as possible, fresh air being an excellent disinfectant.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Middleburg, Pa., January 30.—An accident on the Sunbury and Lewistown railroad, near this place yesterday morning, was caused by a broken rail, by the train which left Lewistown at 7 a. m. It consisted of two passenger cars and an engine. When the rail broke the hind car jumped the track dragging the front car with it, when both cars jumped the track, turned over on their sides and took fire. The passengers were taken out with considerable difficulty, and only after the doors and windows had been broken in. Fifteen persons in all were injured, five of them seriously—the latter being Andrew Wolfrill, conductor; W. H. Hans, of Lewistown, mail agent; Samuel Bowen, of Middleburg; Mrs. Margaret Griener, of Selins Grove, and John Stahalnecker, of Middleburg. Bowen was pulled from under the stove. Hans was for some time believed to be dead, but was resuscitated. There were only twenty-five persons on the train.

FOUR CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Malone, N. Y., January 27.—During the temporary absence of Mrs. Bascombe from her home at Altoona, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, the house caught fire, and four young children were burned to death.

Dalrymple, the great wheat farmer of Dakota, cleared $250,000 on his 1880 crop. He marketed 500,000 bushels.

The judges of the United States Supreme Court are rigorous observers of social etiquette, and Judge Harlan would not dare to go to dinner or to enter a carriage in advance of Judge Bradley or Judge Field.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S LAST BODY SERVANT.

Washington, Jan. 26.—A certificate of the death of Mrs. Sally Hunter, aged 115 years, has been received at the Health Office. Mrs. Hunter was born in Westmoreland County, Va., in 1766, and belonged to the Washington estate, being one of the servants manumitted by the General's will. She lived in that county until the war, when she and her children came to this city, where she has since resided. This is supposed to be the last of the servants of George Washington.

A BAD MOTHER.

White Vale, Ont., January 28.—During the absence of her husband to-day, Mrs. Sheppard, residing in this place, killed her two little boys, one aged three years and the other a baby of seven months, the former with a revolver and the latter with a butcher knife. She then stabbed herself in the throat with the knife and it is supposed fatally.

Piqua, Ohio, January 30.—At 7 o'clock last evening, Dr. Washington F. Harbaugh, dentist and member of the city council, shot his wife dead with a revolver, and immediately after killed himself with a shot gun in another room. He previously had a wordy quarrel with his wife, after which he took his two sons and locked them up in his office, several blocks distant. He then returned and committed the double tragedy in the presence of his little four-year-old daughter.

LYDIA A. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND revives the drooping spirits invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions; gives elasticity and firmness to the stop, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of beauty the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time. 20 jan 2t

Advice to those in debt.—Make a full estimate of all you owe, and of all that is owing to you. Reduce the same to a note. As fast as you collect, pay over to those you owe. If you cannot pay, renew your notes every year, giving the best security you can. Go to business diligently and be industrious. Waste no idle moments; be very economical in all things; discard all pride; be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and hearty prayer, morning and night; attend church Sunday, and do unto all men as you would they should do unto you.

If you are too needy in circumstances to give to the poor, do what ever else is in your power, cheerfully; but, if you can do so, help the poor and unfortunate.

Pursue this course diligently for seven years, and if you are not happy, comfortable and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I will pay your debts.—BEN FRANKLIN.

Record of Deed.—A deed is, in contemplation of law, recorded when it is left for record at the recorder's office, and is valid notice from that time though it be recorded in the wrong book and omitted from all the deed and mortgage indices.—Croll vs. Thomas, Sup. Court, Pa.

NITRO-GLYCERINE WHEN IT EXPLODES.

Bradford, Pa., January 30.—Yesterday morning a party of citizens from Kinzua went into the woods to see a well torpedoed. Forty quarts of nitro-glycerine were put into a barrel to thaw. Steam having been turned on the pressure of heat became so great that the ticklish stuff exploded, carrying ruin and havoc in its track. The engine house was blown to splinters, and the engineer, Andrew Leasher, torn to pieces. J. O. Cushing, one of the spectators, was killed by a flying piece of timber. F. M. Blystone, the contractor, John Frankl and Peter Sweeny were seriously injured by flying fragments. Six men were standing in the derrick, where one of the group was killed outright.

A Kansas journal supplies to the discussion of the fence question some interesting figures. Forty rods of rail fence eight rails high is estimated to cost in eleven years, including repairs, $101.52; the same length of good board fence, $80.32; hedge fence, including value of ground occupied and cost of another fence while the hedge is growing, $164; steel wire netting, $73.85. The first cost of the steel netting is $4.50 per 40 rods greater than rail fence, $7 greater than board fence, and $1.80 less than hedge, while it is not liable to be overthrown by storms or destroyed by fire, and does not winter-kill or harbor vermin like a hedge.

A LARGE PIANO MANUFACTORY.

While it is well known that the Mendelssohn Piano was really a reliable and excellent instrument, it was hardly suspected by the other manufacturers that the demand for it had increased to such an extent as to warrant the makers in erecting the largest piano manufactory in the world as a centennial memorial of the success of the instrument; but such was the case, and to-day the Mendelssohn Piano Manufactory, eight stories in height, covering 78,000 square feet of ground, from its location on the corner of Tenth Avenue and 57th Street, overlooks the Hudson River and the greater part of Manhattan Island.—*Chicago Times.*

The large factory of the Mendelssohn Piano Company corner of Fifty-Seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, is well worth a visit. One can here witness the various and interesting steps in the progress of transforming the rough lumber and metal into highly finished instruments. In the sale of these Pianos, the Company have undertaken to treat the people with factory prices, employing no agents. Instruments are sent on trial, and a very intelligent idea of what they are, and what musical people think about them, can be obtained by sending for an illustrative and descriptive catalogue. With no expensive agents and commissions, the Company decline to give any discounts, thinking the lowness of their prices and the merit of their goods will receive a liberal recognition from Piano buyers.—*Morris Phillips in Home Journal, July 4, 1877.*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note given by me to C. F. Bitner, dated Jan. 15, 1881, for $17.25, as I will not pay the same, value not having been received. 3feb. 3t. JOS. H. BITNER.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at Centre Hall, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2 horses, [one two] yearling colt, 4 milk cows, young cattle, one five two year old bull, 2 fine breeding sows, one with pig, shoats, 4-horse wagon, spring wagon for one and two horses, threshing machine with power and shaker, plows, harrow, cultivator, shovelplow cornscraper, horsegears, cowchains, and articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 p. m. P. RARICH.
M. T. AULTZ, Auctioneer

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned near Tusseyville, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 5 head horses, 4 cows, 5 head young cattle, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 buggy, 1 sled, 1 junior excelsior reaper good, 1 graindrill, hayrake, cornplanter, plows, harrows, cornscraper, cultivators, horsegears all kinds, rakes, forks, chains, and other farming implements &c. Also household furniture, tables, chairs, beds and bedsteads, sinks, tubs, meatvessels, 1 cooking stove, 1 coal stove, and other houseold goods too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
BENJ. F. BITNER.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be exposed at Public Sale, one mile west of Zion at the late residence of Joseph Stover, dec'd, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, '81

the following personal property, to wit: six head of work horses, 1 mare with foal 1 two-year old colt, four milch cows, 1 two-year old heifer, 1 breeding sow, 1 large plantation wagon, 2-horse wagon platform spring wagon, top buggy, Bob sled, family sleigh, one Kirby Reaper, threshing machine with strap and straw carriers, 1 Wheeler No. 6 combined reaper and mower, with dropper and self-rake, good as new; 2 grain reddies, 2 corn planters, 1 lightning fodder cutter, grain drill, fanning mill, 1 set good single harness, 1 set double driving harness, plow gears, tug harness, breechbands, cruppers, collars, bridles, 2 saddles, fly-nets, hay fork, rope and pulleys, 1 double land roller, wire horse rake, wheel cultivator, shovel plows, plows, harrows, hay ladders, and many other farm implements. Also a lot of household goods, 1 bureau, large secretary, 8-day clock, 2 cupboards, oriental coal stove with pipe, large copper kettle, meat cutter, lard press, a lot of carpenter tools, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m., when a reasonable credit will be given.
ISAAC STOVER,
S. A. STOVER,
Administrators.
27jan.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale a HOUSE AND LOT situate in Centre Hall. Besides house there is a two-story furniture shop, stable and other necessary outbuildings erected on the lot. The buildings are all nearly new. This property is a desirable one, being favorably located. Any one wishing to purchase a good home will do well by calling. Terms reasonable.
jan. 13 6t. EZRA KRUMBINE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Wilson, late of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Centre county, he requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to deceased to come forward and make prompt payment, and those having claims against decedent to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH CROTZER,
Centre Hall, Pa.
Adm'r.
18jan 6t.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUTS HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

J. ZELLER & SON DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept may 18

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family paper in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 150 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage making money fast. You can devote all your time to the business or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 18jan1y

Thousands of ladies have found sudden relief from all their woes by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great remedy for diseases peculiar to females. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 2feb 2t.

MARRIED.

January 20, 1881, Mr. David Otto, of Boalsburg, and Miss Ellen I. Pennington, of near Pine Grove, Centre county, Pa.

On the 23rd of Jan., 1881, in the Reformed church at Centre Hall, Pa., Mr. Calvin J. From to Miss Mollie E. Harpster, both of Centre Hall, Pa.

January 20, 1881, Mr. Samuel Hazel, of Bellefonte, and Miss Priscilla Ray, of near Lemont.

DIED.

On January 3, 1881, in Walker township, Centre county, Mr. John Dunkle, aged 66 years, 9 months and 23 days.

On the 7th inst., in Penn township, Mrs. Elizabeth Dutweiler, wife of John Dutweiler, aged 69 years, 9 months and 26 days.

On 22, at Aaronsburg, Cath., Elizabeth, widow of John Adam Bower, aged 87 years, 8 months and 14 days.

At her home in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, on Friday, January 21, 1881, after a lingering illness, Elenora, wife of Henry Kramer, aged 66 years, 2 months and 3 days.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1, 1 00, No 2, 90, No 3, 70
Rye, 70c
Corn, ears, per bu. 37 c.
Corn old. 45c.
Oats, 30c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley, 50 to 65c.
Cloverseed, 6c to 7c per lb
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $4.50
Butter, 25c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 10c.
Shoulders, 7c.
Bacon or side, 7c.
Eggs per doz., 22c

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

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REBECCA TREASTER,
R. B. TREASTER.
dec23 6t. Admr's.

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FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Miss Lollipop's Housekeeping.

Miss Lollipop thought she must help
To wash up the dishes and wipe off the shelf
To brush off the table, and sweep up the floor
And clean off the stains from the paint on the floor.

She put on her apron and pulled up her sleeves—
She didn't want work that was only make-believe;
For muzzers who've dot yittle chill ens,
said she,
"Must have yittle housekeepers; dat's what I'll be."

Little Miss Lollipop went through the room,
Whisked the dust high with the edge of the broom,
Broke the poor cup which she dropped on the floor,
Left the paint twenty times worse than before.

Spattered and splashed—but oh! how could I chide
The little heart swelling with sweet helpful pride?
"For how would my muzzer be able," said she,
"To get fro her work if she didn't have me!"

Dearer the love in the sunny blue eyes,
Than the dust she is raising, which fades as it flies;
Better to miss the best cup on the shelf,
Than chill the dear heart which is giving itself.

Dear little Lollipop! we are, like you,
Spoiling the work we are trying to do—
But surely the Father, who loves us, will heed,
And take in His kindness the will of the deed'
—*Wide Awake.*

Marriage or Money.

A singular story comes from Indianapolis of a clerk in a leading business house in that city who became so involved that he needed $500 to extricate himself from the difficulties. By some means he discovered that a table-girl at one of the hotels had, by hard work, saved up a considerable sum of money and to her he applied for a loan. This was readily granted, and a note with interest and a day of payment, only six months in the future, was executed in acknowledgment of the same. The time came and with it the same chronic inability on the part of the maker to pay it. He pleaded for an extension of time, but this the waiter maiden refused to grant, and informed him that he must either pay the sum at once or marry her. The woman was about forty years old, and much more than corre-pondingly ugly so that the debtor demurred against the imposition of such hard terms. The woman, however, was non-relenting. With her it was either the money or a husband, and, on the whole, she seemed quite anxious to choose the latter. When the hero saw the gravity of the situation he perceived no way to escape it, and finally capitulated, so the marriage was performed. The man belongs to a good family, and is said to be greatly humiliated by the condition in which he so unwillingly finds himself in being allied by force to a woman so inferior to himself in social position and intellect. The woman, however, was so well pleased that she rented and furnished a house and was ready for business before the wedding day.

Fashion Hints.

Some odd styles are said to be in preparation for simple muslin and wool dresses for the spring and summer. Thus there are waists contrived without shoulder seams, having cut bias on the shoulders, and still others have the entire sleeve cut in one piece with the waist of the dress, the only seam of the sleeve being on the inside of the arm. The seam down the middle of the front is also bias, and there is a bunch of shirring each side of this seam at the waist line. Shirred yokes, and basques that are shirred all over, were worn years ago, and, it is said, will be revived for thin lawns and grenadines of next season.

News and Notes for Women.

The Princess of Wales has just passed her thirty-sixth birthday.

Massachusetts can supply the world with surplus females.

The most sprightly girls in the world are said to be the Spanish girls.

Two daughters of the sultan, not yet fifteen years old, are about to be married to Turkish cavalry officers.

The Fulton *Times* thinks that kissing a girl on the cheek is like eating the skin of an orange and throwing the juicy part away.

"We old maids," remarked Miss Stebbens, "love cats because we have no husbands, and cats are almost as treacherous as men."

A lady who had quarreled with her husband over said, in dismissing him: "What is delightful about you, my friend, is that I have not the trouble of sending back any locks of hair."

Kate Field expresses the belief that George Eliot was the only woman in the civilized world who has never been photographed. There is a crayon portrait of her owned by the Blackwoods in Edinburg, but it has never been copied.

An official return puts the feminine "modes" in Paris 675. The pay for a sitting is from fifty cents to $10. Most of the models are Italians; thirty are Americans; 145 have been in the hands of the police.

Dead From Homesickness.

The St. Louis papers tell this pathetic story of how a Swiss emigrant girl living in that city died from homesickness: Pauline Fuchs lived with the family of a distant relative, all crowded together in two little rooms over a shop. After only two weeks of America she died. She was born near the town of Einseideln. Her father was a simple peasant, whose mind was bound up in his country and his religion, and the girl was his only child. She was spoiled and petted, having everything her own way until she was eighteen years old, when she met a young man named Henry Baumgartner, who though only a mechanic appeared a prince to the peasant girl. Of course, she loved him, and also, as a matter of course, her father would not let her marry him. In spite of the prohibition she set her mind on marriage, and last March had perfected her plans to elope with her lover, but on the very day set her father found her out and thwarted her. She was closely watched after this, and the young man was forbidden the house. Pauline pined and was sullen.

She alarmed her father by threatening to run away and come to America, where Mary Fuchs, her cousin and friend, had come a few months before. The threat was constantly repeated, until at last, when two months ago her father's cousin, his wife and six children, made up their minds to come to New York, he told her to go with them. She was unwilling to leave home, but too proud to stay, so, taking her little stock of clothing and her dead mother's crucifix, she started on her long journey across the seas.

At Havre they took steerage passage on the steamer Canada, arriving in Castle Garden three weeks ago; remaining there a few days they came to St. Louis, where Mary Fuchs and her brother had been living since April. Mary is flaxen-haired and rosy-cheeked. She was overjoyed to meet her friend Pauline, who seemed especially pleased to see her, and who was for the first week cheerful. Then she began to long for Switzerland, and the color left her cheek. Mary was her room-mate, both sleeping together on a "pallet" made on the floor in the room, and to her she confided her desire to return. "I will die here," she said, simply. When any other member of the family asked her the cause of her changed demeanor, she replied: "My heart burns me."

This was all that she ever said on the subject until Friday, when she grew so sick that they begged her to go to bed. She would not, persisting still that there was nothing the matter. In the evening she said to Maria Fuchs, her cousin:

"I want to go back to Einseideln; I must go back, for I cannot live here."

She went to sleep on the floor and at three o'clock yesterday morning her cousin heard her moaning. When they went to her, she persisted that she was not sick, and so they left her.

This morning when Mary awoke, the girl had been dead for an hour. The policeman told the coroner, who, as they were too poor to give the unfortunate girl decent burial, ordered the body to be carried to the morgue.

"She died of homesickness, because she was out of sight of the mountains," insists her cousin.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The wheat crop of the present year is king the aggregate yield throughout the United States, promises to be unprecedentedly large. By some the crop has been estimated as high as 550,000,000, but according to the New York *Tribune* it may be safely set down at not less than from 480,000,000 to 490,000,000 bushels, or from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels in excess of the great crop of 1879.

A Berlin dispatch states that the police have discovered the existence of a gigantic Socialist organization, with ramifications extending throughout the whole of Germany. Although the discovery has created a marked sensation among certain classes, no one at all conversant with what has been going on beneath the surface is surprised at these developments. It is said that the government will take stringent measures to suppress the organization.

Baltimore expects a small windfall. An old man who was commonly known as the "Prince" or the "Count," though he had followed the occupation of a tailor for a number of years, died a few days ago in the room he occupied in Albemarle street, leaving about $7,000 in the savings bank, though always living in the most frugal way. He had not worked at his trade for a year or two, and spent most of his time in the office of a lawyer, who allowed the harmless old man that privilege during office hours. The rest of the day and night he spent in his room, where he slept and ate, doing himself what little cooking he wanted done. If no heirs appear the money will go to the school board.

St. Peter's cathedral, which has been in process of erection in Dominion square, Montreal, nearly ten years, and would have been one of the largest church edifices, when finished according to design, on the continent, is doomed to destruction, when almost ready for the roof, and after hundreds of thousands of dollars had been expended, as well as many lives of working men lost in its erection. It is said that the undertaking was of too leviathan a description to be successfully carried to completion within the next half century. It has therefore been determined by the Catholic church authorities to have the building razed to the ground, and a church of moderate dimensions erected in the east end of the city, where the Catholic people reside, chiefly out of the materials.

Among articles which are now freely adulterated is that of butter. For a long time this article was not known to be adulterated, but of late New York dealers who handle large quantities of butter have noticed that the tubs of butter from the West weigh six or eight pounds heavier than usual in fifty pound tubs. The increase of weight to the same bulk baffled investigation for some time, but has at last been found due to an adulteration with powdered soapstone. A firm in Cincinnati, known as the Cincinnati Facing Company, manufactures powdered soapstone, and the article is said to have a ready market for legitimate purposes, as well as for the adulteration of butter. Housekeepers have been, for a long time, accustomed to soapstone mantels, but to look for soapstone among their food will be an undesirable search.

It is only a few years since the manufacture of plate glass was started here, but the business has been brought to that state of perfection where we are able to produce as good a quality of plate as either France or England. In 1876 Messrs. Bouvien and Girard, the former the manager general of all the plate glass factories of France, and the latter one of the vice-presidents of the French plate glass corporation, visited the United States for the purpose of attending our Centennial exposition, and visiting our plate glass establishments, which at that time were a comparatively new enterprise in this country. They visited the factories at Louisville, New Albany and Crystal City, near St. Louis. They were very much surprised at the progress our works had made, and acknowledged that we had accomplished in a few years what it had required their manufacturers centuries to learn; that we had the best sand in the world and the best fuel for the manufacture of plate glass, and that our glass was fully equal in quality to that produced by them.

A Street Scene in New York.

"Come, papa; I know where we are. This is the Bowery, and Canal street is only a little way up. Come on."

The speaker was a boy, about seven years old. He was neatly and warmly dressed, and as prettily spoken as any of the children that play in Reservoir square on a summer afternoon. His hand was clasped in the big, begrimed palm of a man in the dress of a hard-working mechanic. The man was so drunk that he nearly went upon all fours, and when he lurched from one side to another he jerked the little fellow from his feet. It was 3 30 o'clock on Sunday morning.

"Yes, I'll show yer paps where to go. Come right along with me."

The second speaker was a young man with broad shoulders, and wearing clothes that were fashionable a year before. He spoke in a coaxing voice, and caught the man's hand while he was speaking, and tried to hustle the man and boy along from the corner of Division street toward New Bowery. The little fellow protested that he wanted to go up the Bowery to Canal street. He clasped his father's hand with both his own, and tugged manfully in the direction he wanted to go, saying: "Come on, papa; this is the way."

"What are you doin'?"

The third speaker growled that question to the young man with broad shoulders. He was a stout, bow-legged person, dressed in coarse clothes, and he eyed the young man suspiciously from under the brim of a slouched hat. The young man dropped the drunken man's hand and hurried away.

The little boy was not alarmed at the overtures of the man who had gone, nor did he show any sign of gratitude to the man who had interfered; he was intent only on getting his father home. They started up the Bowery, the father staggering from one side of the walk to the other, and the little fellow clinging to his hand and encouraging him with: "Come on, papa; I know the way."

While crossing the Bowery at Canal street the man fell, and it seemed in the darkness to those a short distance behind as though he must have fallen on the child. They lay together in the street for a moment, but when a policeman arrived the little fellow was up and tugging at his father's hand.

"Is that yer pop, sonny?" the policeman asked.

"Yes, sir; he's my father."

"Where do you live?"

"In Mott street—only two blocks over. Come on, papa; I know the way."

The drunken man had got to his feet, and the little fellow led him away toward home.—*New York Sun.*

Sudden Checking of Perspiration.

A Boston merchant, in "lending a hand" on board one of his ships on a windy day, found himself at the end of an hour and a half pretty well exhausted and perspiring freely. He sat down to rest, and engaging in conversation, time passed faster than he was aware of. In attempting to rise he found he was unable to do so without assistance. He was taken home and put to bed, where he remained two years; and for a long time afterward could only hobble about with the aid of a crutch. Less exposures than this have in constitutions not so vigorous resulted in inflammation of the lungs—pneumonia—ending in death in less than a week, or causing tedious rheumatisms, to be a source of torture for a lifetime. Multitudes of lives would be saved every year, and an incalculable amount of human suffering would be prevented, if parents would begin to explain to their children, at the age of three or four years, the danger which attends cooling off too quickly after exercise, and the importance of not standing still after exercise, or work, or play, or of remaining exposed to the wind, or of sitting at an open window or door, or of pulling off any garments, even the hat or bonnet, while in heat.

Chief Justice Waite lives in a handsome brick and brown-stone house on Rhode Island avenue, Washington. It is pleasantly adapted for entertaining and is full of pictures, books and ornaments. The chief justice does all his work in a charming library on the second floor.

A Brave Old Woman.

There was a runaway on Broadway in New York and a lady and child were in great danger. One gentleman seized the lady and drew her in safety to a doorstep. Another grabbed the child and carried it out of danger but nobody apparently thought of stopping the horse except an old woman, who sprang forward and with both hands seized the horse by the bit. The beast reared and lifted the lady clear from the ground, but she held fast to her hold and finally brought him all panting to a standstill. Then she released him to the charge of some men, and while contemplating ruefully the glove she had torn by her effort a gentleman begged the pleasure of the brave woman's name. "What for?" she queried. "In order that your brave action may have done it the honor it deserves," was the answer. "Oh, that is it," replied the practical and nervy woman. "Well, I am Mrs. Robert Lanier, and I live in Philadelphia. My husband was a soldier in the regular army—the cavalry—and I was with him on the plains." Then, after a pause, and glancing about half apologetically, she added: "I know how to break mustangs." With this she hailed a down-town car, and, acknowledging with a grave courtesy the lifted hats of the half dozen of gentlemen who had come up, disappeared.

"Chalk Your Hat."

The cant phrase "Chalk your hat," which is still current in many parts of the Union, says a New York paper, is said to have had its origin in a literal illustration of the words. "Admiral" Reeside was an owner of various stage coaches in the days before railroads. He spent much of his time in Washington, where, indeed, he lived for several years. At the annual adjournment of Congress he would pass his friends of the House and Senate—he was well acquainted with all the prominent politicians of his era—over any stage line he controlled. He would say to an Ohioan or Kentuckian: "I suppose you're going back to Cincinnati or Louisville and I'll pass you through by stage." When he was asked, "How?" he would reply: "Give me your hat." He would take the hat, make a cabalistic chalk mark upon it impossible to counterfeit, and return it with the remark: "That will serve your turn; my agents will recognize that anywhere, and won't receive a cent from the men whose hat is so marked." Reeside was right. All his agents knew the sign at once. The thing became so common that some fellows tried to imitate it, but they were invariably detected and compelled to leave the stage or pay their fare. In the South and West "Chalk your hat" still stands for what the East styles delude heading.

A Curious Lake of Salt.

Sal del Rey, or Great Salt Lake, in Hidalgo county, Tex., is one of the best and most curious of the saline deposits of that State. The *Lumberman's Gazette* describes it as being about one mile in diameter and nearly round. On all sides it is completely hemmed in by land higher than the surrounding country, and can, therefore, have no communication at the surface with any other water. It is rarely ever dry. The bottom of the lake consists of solid crystallized salt in layers of some twelve inches thick, with a little thin deposit of earth between the layers. When excavations are made they are soon filled with salt water, and the salt rapidly forms and is precipitated to the bottom, so that in a few days there is no appearance left of any salt having been taken out. It is believed that this lake is on a bed of mineral salt. Such is found in Northern and Northwestern Texas. It is known to exist in El Paso county. It has also been found extensively at Suenson Saline in the western portion of Lampas county, and in small quantities in Llano county.

An Astonished Barber.

Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, says that, while in Italy three years ago he went into a barber's shop at Pisa to have his hair dressed. "You know," says Mr. Bruce, in describing the incident, "that the hair of my peculiar race, color and previous condition of servitude is very singular; the longer it gets the shorter it grows, and really outkinks every conception of curiosity. There was not enough of the black race dashed with the white to furnish my barber such a specimen of wool as he had never seen before. He toiled with it and was puzzled. After running the comb through it he would press it down with his hand, but it wouldn't stay down; it persisted in jumping up like a jack in a box. He went out and called in another barber, who looked over my wool, wondering. Finally he got his scissors, clipped it off to suit himself, and carefully wrapped up the fleece for preservation as the greatest curiosity he had ever seen. I could not speak Italian nor he English, so he must wonder to-day what manner of man I am."

Importance of a Clean Skin.

Most of our invalids are such, and millions of more healthy people will become invalids, for the want of paying the most ordinary attention to the requirements of the skin. The membrane is too often regarded as a covering only, instead of a complicated piece of machinery, scarcely second in its texture and sensitiveness to the ear and eye. Many treat it with as little reference to its proper functions as if it were nothing better than a bag for their bones. It is this inconsideration for the skin that is the cause of a very large porportion of the diseases of the world. If, as claimed by some scientists, four-fifths, in the bulk, of all we eat and drink must either pass off through the skin or be turned back upon the system as a poison, and that life depends as much upon those exhalations through the skin as upon inhaling pure air through the lungs, it must be of the most vital importance to keep the channel free.

An Aching Void.

A troubled young man begins a poem in the Breakwater *Light* as follows:

"I cannot love another now,
Since thou hast proved untrue,
Another's lips upon my brow
Cannot this aching void subdue."

It is an awful pity for the young poet that he has to carry an "aching void" around in his head. Nothing is more distressing than an "aching void," particularly in one's head, and the distressed young man ought to fill it with cotton. If "another's lips" won't "subdue" it he might try a mustard plaster.—*Middletown Transcript.*

It is difficult for any one to understand how a woman can be happy whose sealskin sack has been lengthened by sewing on it a piece of fur. She knows that her sack is short, and everybody knows it is short, and she knows that everybody knows it, and everybody knows that he knows it, and everybody knows that she knows that everbody knows it, and she knows that everybody knows that she knows that everybody knows that she knows that everybody knows that she knows that everybody knows that she knows it.—*Puck*

Compressed peat in London, and, indeed, in almost all the towns of considerable size throughout Great Britain, is rapidly coming into use. On one of the most important railroad lines, too, compressed peat has for some time been used, and with entire satisfaction, the fact appearing, from the engineer's report, that twenty-one pounds of peat will raise steam for a mile of transit, while the number of pounds of coal required to do the same work is twenty-six. Its cost is less than one-half that of coal.

The director of the mint has ascertained that fully $10,000,000 of silver is used annually in the United States in arts and manufactures. France absorbs about the same quantity, and the two countries employ the half of what is used in the civilized world.

Mr. Kimball the church debt raiser, has visited about 160 churches, and has raised about $5 000,000 for the payment of church debts. He estimates that some $4 000,000 more have been raised or saved, in various ways, under the influence of this work.

Mtesa, the savage king of Uganda, has sacrificed 200 human beings on the graves of his ancestors and given a cold shoulder to the missionaries, who are of no use, he thinks, unless they will furnish him with arms and ammunition.

"If you want me drop me a line," said the fish to the angler.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm and Garden Notes

In purchasing bulls buy mixed varieties of the hardy sorts.

Never breed from a vicious sire; temper is hereditary in animals as well as in man.

Constant cutting off just below the surface of the ground will in time eradicate poison ivy.

Clover that sends its roots deep into the earth is considered the best sub-soiling agent to be had.

Many a farmer pays out large sums for fertilizers, while he allows those of his own barnyard to run to waste.

Fertilizers should be applied to house plants only when they are in a growing state, and should be applied in the liquid form.

Tea roses are to be preferred for the house, both for fragrance and beauty. They are free growers and bloomers under almost all circumstances.

The *National Live Stock Journal* thinks that wildness and bad temper in a mare may be remedied by breeding them, and glancing about half apologetically, she added: "I know how to break mustangs." With this she hailed a down-town car, and, acknowledging with a grave courtesy the lifted hats of the half dozen of gentlemen who had come up, disappeared.

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Household Hints.

Cut bread fine for filling for fowls; this is better than to crumble it. No sogginess.

Cold boiled potatoes used as a soap will clean the hands and keep the skin soft and healthy. Those not over-boiled are the best.

In boiling dumplings of any kind, put them in the water one at a time. If they are put in together they will mix with each other.

Charcoal powder is good for polishing knives without destroying the blades. It is also a good tooth powder when finely pulverized.

Simple and tasteful table covers for bedrooms may be made of pale blue Canton flannel, trimmed with antique lace, or with velvet ribbon feather-stitched on, and finished with fringe made of blue split zephyr or Shetland wool.

Red-Snappers from the Gulf of Mexico.

The supply of this fish along the whole gulf coast is inexhaustible. The red-snapper grounds are estimated to extend 700 miles. It is only a question of labor what amount can be caught. They are found in countless myriads at all seasons, at a certain depth of water, say from fifty to eighty feet. They are caught with lines having a number of hooks, which are eagerly seized by the fish. It is pretty hard work to draw these lines with such a number of these heavy fish attached to them. Windlasses are frequently used to draw them up. In a very few hours the wells of the smacks are filled with them. To prevent their floating, and keep them alive until the port is reached, it is necessary to reduce their bulk by compressing the large access of air accumulated in their long passage from the great depth of water in which they are caught to the surface. This is done by a small incision just below the gills, which operates as a vent through which the air escapes until the fish is reduced to its natural size, so that it sinks and keeps alive and healthy. It was through this simple suggestion that the red-snapper became a great commercial fish. Previously it was found difficult to bring them to market fresh. Now they can be caught in far greater abundance than any other fish. There is a large fleet and a large number of men engaged in the fishery. As the value and cheapness of the red-snapper begins to be generally appreciated throughout the West, this industry will be greatly increased. With enterprise, and labor, and cheap transportation we believe that in time this business will equal in its proportions and extent the cod and mackerel fisheries of Massachusetts. The abundance of the red-snappers in the gulf is equal, if not superior, to that of the cod off the coast of Newfoundland. It is a far better fish than either, and involves less labor and expense in filling the demand and in transporting it fresh to any of the interior towns.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

Mud-Crowned Kings.

No one has yet written the natural history of kings, but it would make nevertheless a very readable volume. Not the least entertaining chapter would be that which treated of the African species, for some of the varieties of emperors that are found there are curious specimens of royalty. Pride and power are popularly supposed to be among the characteristic attributes of sovereignty, but in Africa they are by no means invariable, for some of the kings whom travelers have met with condescend to steal from them small articles of very trifling value and to comport themselves generally without any pretensions to dignity. Mr. H. M. Stanley, for instance, once had a considerable number of "crowned heads" to supper with him on the shores of the Victoria Nyanza, and after copious potations of corn-beer all these simple monarchs danced a ring-a-doon together by moonlight, and the explorer, "just to show that he was proud," footed it with the best of them. Nor does power always accompany a crown. It is true that in Central Africa these crowns are only of mud, and made fresh every morning before breakfast, but still the symbol is there, and so, it might be supposed, is all the majesty that usually attaches to royal diadems. This, however, is not the case, for in Portuguese annals of their Congo colonization we are told of a king who was constantly being beaten by his neighbors, his own subjects, and used to come for refuge into the traders quarters. Only the other day, too, a monarch on the west coast "disagreed" with the settlers, and her majesty's ship Dido having arrived off the mouth of the river, the king was arrested, and sentenced to sixteen years imprisonment.—*London Telegraph*

Smoker's Catarrh.

An English medical paper insists that habitual smokers are notoriously liable to colds in the head, and to bronchitis and other congestive affections of the air-passages. On this subject Dr. J. F. Rumbold says: "The congestion occasioned by the action of tobacco on the mucous membrane of the superior portion of the respiratory tract resembles in many respects the congestion resulting from the effects of a cold, and, like the effects of a cold, some of its effects are transitory and some are permanent. The local effect of tobacco on the mucous membrane of the nose, throat, and ears is as predisposing to catarrhal diseases as is inefficient clothing in the case of females. The local effect of tobacco on the mucous membrane of the superior portion of the respiratory tract causes a more permanent relaxation and congestion than any known agent. As tobacco depresses the system while it is producing its pleasurable sensation, and as it prepares the mucous membrane—by causing a more permanent relaxation and congestion than any known agent—to take on catarrhal inflammation from even light exposure to cold, it should require no further evidence to show that its use ought to be discontinued by every catarrhal patient.

You never find a baggage-smasher fooling with an elephant's trunk.

NEWS EPITOME.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Connecticut legislature elected General Joseph R. Hawley to the United States Senate, giving him sixteen votes in the senate to four for Eaton, and 161 votes in the house to sixty-eight for Eaton.

MAINE'S legislature elected Eugene Hale United States Senator. In the senate Hale received 22 votes to eight for Joseph L. Smith and one for Harris M. Plaisted; in the house Hale obtained 83 votes and Smith sixty-four.

H. L. DAWES was re-elected United States Senator from Massachusetts by the following vote: In the house Dawes received 163 votes; Benjamin F. Butler, 41; John D. Long, 23; H. L. Pierce, 1; Horace Gray, 1, and Charles T. Russell, 1. In the senate Dawes received 34 votes and Butler 3.

THE largest single importation of blooded stock, it is said, that was ever brought to this country, has arrived at New York on a French steamer. It consisted of an Arabian stallion, thirty-seven English race horses, mares, fillies and colts, eight pure-bred Jersey heifers and three bulls.

GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK has been elected president of the National Rifle association of America, and he has accepted the office.

A FIRE at Wilton, N. H., destroyed thirteen stores, a bank and a number of offices, causing a total loss of about $60,000.

THE Egyptian obelisk has at last been swung into position in Central Park, New York.

APOLLOS R. WETMORE, one of the best-known of New York merchants, and a philanthropist who in his time has given thousands of dollars in the cause of charity, is dead in his ninetieth year.

AN earthquake shock lasting about ten seconds was felt the other day in Bath, Me., and surrounding country. At first there was a loud report followed by a rumbling sound as of a heavy team passing over the frozen ground. Windows rattled and distinct oscillations were felt.

GREAT damage was done in New York city and vicinity by one of the severest storms of wind and sleet felt in many years. A large number of telegraph poles came tumbling to the ground, and all telegraphic communication was for a time stopped, while walking through the streets was a matter of extreme difficulty and danger.

THE Atlantic express train coming east on the Erie railway was wrecked five miles west of Owego, N. Y., and five men—four postal clerks and one express messenger—were burned to death in their cars. The baggage-master and eleven passengers were slightly hurt, and the engine-tender and six cars were burned.

THE famous dining-room in the Metropolitan hotel, New York, was for the second time destroyed by fire the other morning, causing an estimated loss of $50,000. There was for a time great consternation among the hotel guests, all of whom, however, escaped.

THE damage to the telegraph companies in New York by the recent storm is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $1,000,000. The cost of repairs alone is $10,000, and the loss from receipts is very large.

A GERMAN living on charity in New Haven is reported to have fallen heir to an estate estimated variously at from $25,000,000 to $40 000,000, left him by an uncle. The mayor of Hamburg and several other German notables recently arrived in this country to take steps for settling the estate.

Western and Southern States

GEORGE HINES, fifty-five years old, living near Grayson, Cal., went to the home of Lizzie Kuene, a girl of eighteen, and renewed a former proposal of marriage. He met with a firm refusal. The infatuated man then said, "I will kill you," and drew a pistol. Miss Kuene anticipated him by seizing a shotgun conveniently at hand and killing him.

WHILE the people of Lapeer, Mich., were at church, a Mrs. Barnard went to the house of the Rev. E. Curtis, the Baptist pastor, and attacked his wife, an old lady of about sixty-five years. She threw Mrs. Curtis down, poured gasoline oil over her clothing and then set it on fire. The poor woman was so shocking y burned that she lived but a few hours. Mrs. Barnard is the wife of a prominent lumberman, and is believed to be insane.

JOHN SHERMAN was elected to the United States Senate in the Ohio legislature by a combined vote of 84 to 51 for A. G. Thurman.

THE Michigan legislature elected two United States Senators—Congressman O. D. Conger being elected for the full term beginning March 4, while for the unexpired term of the late Senator Chandler, ending March 4, Senator Baldwin, the present incumbent was chosen.

SENATOR COCKRELL has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Missouri legislature.

NEAR Plain City, Ohio, Mrs. Matilda Scott, a widow, aged about forty, her daughter, age twenty-two, and an adopted son, age fourteen, named Charles Goooe, were found dead upon the floor of their residence, having been beaten to death with a club. Robert Garner, colored man who reported this triple murder, was arrested, circumstantial evidence pointing to his guilt.

IN a fight between Americans and Mexicans at a ball at Las Mula, N. M., three men—two Americans and one Mexican—were killed and others were wounded.

THE captain of an English bark and five other men were drowned by the capsizing of a small boat in Washington harbor, Cal.

GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON was elected United States Senator by the Indiana legislature, receiving in the house 57 votes to 39 for Gray and 1 for De la Matyr, and in the senate 22 votes to 23 for Gray and 2 for De la Matyr.

S. R. J. MCMILLAN has been re-elected United States senator from Minnesota.

TWO colored men were arrested for brutally assaulting and then murdering Miss Bessie Werts, a young lady living near Prosperity, S. C. They confessed their guilt and were taken from jail by a crowd of men and lynched.

DAMAGE to the amount of more than $200,000 has been done by floods in and about Portland, Oregon.

TWO persons—a man and a woman—were fatally injured and four others were badly hurt by a train's being thrown from the track near Pond Creek, Ill.

JAMES FRENCH, while dancing a jig on top of a moving freight car at Richmond, Va., neglected to notice a bridge ahead, and was knocked off the train and killed.

THE recent extreme and unusually cold weather in Florida caused hundreds of thousands of oranges to drop from the trees. One hundred thousand fell from the branches of one grove at Palatka.

FOUR firemen were fatally injured by a falling wall at a fire in Chicago.

A MORTGAGE for $50,000,000 has been executed by the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific road to the Central Trust company of New York.

GENERAL CHARLES VAN WYCK, formerly of New York, was elected United States Senator by the Nebraska legislature upon the seventeenth ballot.

A TERRIBLE tragedy by which three, perhaps four, men lost their lives, is reported in a Louisville dispatch, which says: A few nights ago some one fired a haystack belonging to Henry Yarnell. While Yarnell was searching for the incendiaries, assisted by a man named Howe, he was shot through the brain. Howe was also shot in the mouth, and dangerously, perhaps fatally, wounded. The next day two men named Brooks and Griffey were arrested on suspicion. Being some distance from the jail they were confined in a blacksmith's shop where they were guarded by two men. During the night a noise was heard at the windows, and almost simultaneously two rifles were fired, the bullets entering the brains of the two prisoners, causing instant death.

MOUNT BAKER in Washington Territory is reported to be in a state of active eruption.

DISPATCHES from various points in the South report heavy snow falls.

ON two days recently Apache Indians in the vicinity of San Marial, New Mexico, killed fifteen persons and wounded several more.

From Washington

THE following nominations have been confirmed by the Senate: Edwin H. Smith, of Virginia, to be United States consul at Naples; B. C. Cook to be collector of customs for the district of Richmond, Va.; John A. Baldwin to be collector of customs for the district of Newark, N. J.

THE assistant United States treasurer at New York has forwarded to the newspapers the following warning in regard to notes that have been tampered with for fraudulent purposes: Please call the attention of the public to the fact that recently many United States notes, mostly five's, have been rejected by this office for the reason that such notes have not been complete, but have been composed of parts of seperate notes pasted together. These notes have been tampered with for fraudulent purposes, are shorter than the genuine, and when composed of pieces of less size than a full half note are worthless, as the department declines to redeem less than a half a note unless it can be shown by satisfactory affidavit that the missing portion has been completely destroyed.

DAVID JONES, a brewer who died in New York a few days ago, left $11,000,000 to be divided among his brothers and sisters.

THE President has directed that the following officers be placed on the retired list of the army: Brigadier-General W. M. Dunn, judge-advocate-general; General Stewart Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Woods, deputy paymaster-general, and Major Joseph H. Eaton, paymaster.

UPON the recent marriage of Senator McDonald, of Indiana, all his brother senators united in presenting him with a handsome punch bowl costing about $700.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS BENTLEY has written a letter to the chairman of the Senate appropriation committee in which he estimates that $500,000,000 will be required to pay all the claims under the arrearages of pensions law, passed in 1879.

Foreign News.

THE diphtheria is still raging at Grand Manan, N. B. John Meggs recently lost eight children within a few days by the terrible scourge.

MUCH excitement has been created at Berthier, Canada, by the discovery that two graves have been robbed by body-snatchers from Montreal.

THE Scottish Heritable Security company, a land mortgage company, of Edinburg, has suspended payment. The capital and assets of the company amount nominally to $5 000,000.

ENGLAND has experienced the most terrific gale and snow-storm in the memory of living men. Railway traffic and telegraphic communication were almost completely suspended throughout the kingdom, and the interruption extended to the continent. The river Thames overflowed its banks, causing much damage in the low-lying parts of Lambeth and Southwark. Over a hundred barges have been sunk, and the great Woolwich pier has been washed away. The damage by the flood in the Thames is estimated at $10,000,000. In London the snow in some places was five feet deep and street traffic was paralyzed. Many wrecks attended with loss of life are reported around the coast. In several instances on the east coast the storm was so violent that it was impossible to render help to the shipwrecked crews. Seven vessels went ashore at Yarmouth, and it is feared that fifty persons have been drowned there. Seventeen vessels went ashore near Cardiff.

DURING the great storm in England the pier at Southend, on the Thames, opposite the mouth of the Medway, was carried away by the ice, and a boat which was aiding in the rescue of persons on the pier was swamped and eight persons were drowned. A French vessel was sunk off Great Yarmouth with the loss of twenty lives; a brig stranded at Gorleston with the loss of eight lives, and a bark was wrecked on the Suffolk coast with the loss of ten lives.

THE Peruvians have been defeated with heavy loss, and driven from the town of Chorillos, by the Chilian army of advance on Lima. The Chilian force near Lima consists of thirty thousand men, while the Peruvians have thirty thousand men defending their capital.

BY the explosion of a boiler at Dewsbury, England, eleven persons were killed and sixteen injured.

EIGHT persons were drowned by the sudden flooding of a mine in Cornwall, England.

A DISPATCH from Buenos Ayres states that "the Chilians have attacked and completely defeated the Peruvian army at Miraflores. General Pierola, president of Peru and commander-in-chief of the army, has fled. The Chilians occupied Lima, the capital, without resistance. General Pierola's brother and the Peruvian minister of war were taken prisoners. The Peruvian loss in the battle at Chorillos is said to have been seven thousand killed and two thousand prisoners. Twenty-five thousand Peruvians were engaged in the battle at Miraflores. The Chilian loss in both battles was heavy. The diplomatic body at Lima have urged the conclusion of an armistice, and ask that the person of Senor Pierola be respected."

A LONDON dispatch announces the death of E. A. Sothern, the actor, well known in this country by his impersonation of Lord Dundreary in "Our American Cousin."

FIFTY small vessels have been wrecked during a terrible storm on the Mediterranean.

THE threatened war between Russia and China has been averted by an arrangement whereby Russia is to restore all of Kuldja and China is to pay a substantial sum for the expense of Russia's military preparations.

THE emergency committee of the Grand Orange lodge of Ireland has forwarded a number of men by train from Dublin to Ballina, county Mayo, to relieve Miss Gardiner, who is being boycotted. The authorities provided an escort of military at Ballina to protect the men to their destination. Miss Gardiner is the woman who was hooted by a crowd in the streets of Ballina some time ago, and who drew a revolver on her assailants.

TURKEY and Greece are actively preparing for war with each other.

VERBOECKHOVEN, the celebrated Belgian painter, is dead.

THE seaport of Callao, Peru, as well as Lima, is reported to have surrendered to the Chilians.

A FRIGHTFUL railroad accident has taken place in Guatemala, Central America. A train, consisting of two passenger coaches and mail and baggage cars, jumped the track at the Golden Rock curve, on the Amour mountain, and was precipitated down the mountain seventy feet. Nearly all on board were either killed or fatally wounded.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, the Russian chancellor, has definitely retired from public affairs.

THE government press at Simla, India, has been destroyed by fire. The damage is $150,000.

A BILL for the coercion of Ireland has been introduced in the British parliament. The bill asks power for the viceroy to arrest persons reasonably suspected as principals or accessories in treasonable offenses, and suspends the habeas corpus all over Ireland in regard to treason, and in proclaimed districts in regard to agrarian crimes. The home rule members of parliament resolved to oppose the bill in every possible manner.

AN unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the president of Hayti.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

A communication from the secretary of the interior, transmitting the completed census returns of 1850, was submitted by the Vice-President, and was referred to the census committee.... Mr. Vest moved to refer to the committee on foreign affairs the bill on the calendar to incorporate the Interoceanic Transit company, and for other purposes. Agreed to after some discussion.... The Florida claim bill, for services in carrying the United States mail, was passed, after changing the amount to be paid from $926,739 to $100,000.

A message from the President, transmitting from the public land commission a report embracing the history of and classification of the public land laws was submitted.... A bill, reported favorably from the judiciary committee by Mr. Garland, to relieve Richard Fatherly, of Arkansas, of political disabilities, was considered. After discussion the bill was lost, the vote on its passage being—yeas, 30; nays, 16—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.... Mr. Johnston submitted a resolution creating a select committee of five on pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious infectious diseases of cattle and other domestic animals, which was agreed to without objection.

Mr. Pendleton introduced and asked present consideration of a jo